Morning Oregonian.

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GENERAL NEWS.

[illegible] Letter on the Panama Canal Generally Discussed.

[illegible] POSITION ON THE SUBJECT CON[illegible] AS IMPREGNABLE.

[illegible] Railroad War between Van[illegible] and Others—Several Valuable Oil [illegible] from a Railroad Car—[illegible] and Trickett to Row a Match.

[SPECIAL] DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.

[illegible] York, Oct. 25.—The Times says of Blaine's [illegible] to us that the ground upon which [illegible] the American position is impreg[illegible] [illegible] any action of European powers seek[illegible] [illegible] their political guarantee for ours [illegible] considered unfriendly. The case [illegible] analogous to our furnishing [illegible] neutrality to Egypt in case it had been [illegible] physical force to establish it, for [illegible] instincts and the good sense of our [illegible] always restrained it from intruding in [illegible] of European powers. The [illegible] interests of America in the use of any [illegible] canal through the isthmus of Panama [illegible] admitted, but Blaine pushes the point [illegible] would have the world take it for [illegible] government except his own and that [illegible] any claim to be consulted in regard [illegible] the work. The proposition is [illegible] and as unfortunately not sup[illegible] [illegible] arguments which will make [illegible] European powers and last of all to

[illegible] on the Panama Letter.

[illegible]—The Times in replying to Secre[illegible] letter, while conceding the [illegible] to take precautions that [illegible] used in any way hostile to [illegible] that its arguments for its neu[illegible] [illegible] unanswerable, nevertheless [illegible] should be any repugnance to [illegible] France to join in a guarantee, [illegible] that American possessions [illegible] supply a larger part of the [illegible] is unquestionable. Indeed it [illegible] doubt that the great bulk of ves[illegible] [illegible] years to come would pass [illegible] would be English. Though the [illegible] are in this matter necessary [illegible] that there should be free [illegible] Atlantic and Pacific [illegible] the fact that England also [illegible] Pacific power, and that she [illegible] the welfare of her subjects [illegible] think of securing free ac[illegible] [illegible] The neutralizing [illegible] the comfort of all the [illegible] to gather from this [illegible] solid objection to allow[illegible] [illegible] to join in the [illegible] hereafter made [illegible] of his government in re[illegible] [illegible] has almost ceased to be [illegible] politics, will command [illegible] to and Englishmen [illegible] great difference between [illegible] that of Panama and at [illegible] injury American interests [illegible] compact to secure neu[illegible] [illegible] of the whole world [illegible] of the region of warfare.

[illegible] Fund.

The [illegible] of the Mrs. Gar[illegible] [illegible] said the Trust Com[illegible] [illegible] per cent. registered [illegible] balance of cash in the [illegible] of $31.

[illegible] from the editorial [illegible] Union: Mr. Abbott, [illegible] seconds. Beecher in [illegible] I relinquish editor al[illegible] [illegible] not cease to take deep in[illegible] [illegible] continue to publish my [illegible] as I am able, contribute [illegible] in every way study [illegible] and must always

[illegible] Treasury.

[illegible] that Morgan's [illegible] unless he [illegible] about the [illegible] treasury to ex-Sen[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Evening Post [illegible] the nomination of the [illegible] de[illegible] machine last win[illegible] [illegible] the wishes of his con[illegible]

[illegible] but $50,000 to charita[illegible]

[illegible] Found.

[illegible] Tenbosch, a corn [illegible] San Francisco, missing [illegible] in the insane asylum [illegible] had been placed by au[illegible]

[illegible] War.

[illegible] important point is in end[illegible] accomplished by advance [illegible] and B. & O. railroads. [illegible] the war will only

[illegible] Shipments.

[illegible] Buchanan & Oslo to-day [illegible] would lay up short[illegible] [illegible] railroad, inter[illegible] [illegible] and east of Chi[illegible] [illegible] here to-day and [illegible] whose func[illegible] [illegible] railroads not repre[illegible] [illegible] the organization. [illegible] Vanderbilt [illegible] $1 50 to-day, but [illegible] is the most objec[illegible] [illegible] Their rate to [illegible] of $5 75. The Grand [illegible] passenger rates. The [illegible] Pennsylvania road, [illegible] changed though the [illegible] grain to New York [illegible] the Vanderbilt roads [illegible] on grain to New [illegible] to-morrow.

[illegible] Vanderbilt em[illegible] [illegible] not think the passenger

[illegible] Country.

[illegible] towns in the coun[illegible] [illegible] transactions this [illegible] last year, Balti[illegible] [illegible] of 7.6. The

Milwaukee	11.3
[illegible]	16.1
[illegible] City	43.3
Cleveland	23.5
Indianapolis	7.1
New Haven	1.0
Worcester	29.0
[illegible]	54.3
Lowell	13.4

[illegible] the Public says: [illegible] which enormous [illegible] as soon as the elec[illegible] [illegible] the uncertain re[illegible] [illegible] business and specu[illegible] [illegible] with rapidity from [illegible] Comparison will be [illegible] unprecedented magnitude. [illegible] were in motion one [illegible] decrease in yield is [illegible] for the decline [illegible] leading products; first in [illegible] of those products and [illegible] general prosperity of the [illegible] years of bounti[illegible] [illegible] produce, and which can[illegible] [illegible] single season of disaster, [illegible] still continue [illegible] corresponding week last [illegible] quite largely. The in[illegible] [illegible] Louisville, Pittsburg, [illegible] is the more significant [illegible] business at these [illegible] than at Chicago. San [illegible] In truth, it is an aston[illegible] [illegible] of actual injury to crops [illegible] trade; but it is due in part [illegible] prices of important pro[illegible]

[illegible] Paintings Missed.

[illegible] valuable oil paintings [illegible] by the managers of the [illegible] Pennsylvania Oil club at [illegible] with the railroad car in [illegible]

[illegible]—Two men were killed and [illegible] boiler explosion in Pinno & [illegible] to-day.

[illegible] Flood Known.

[illegible] river rose an inch last [illegible] are expected before the [illegible] The inundation is the [illegible] 11 inches above last

[illegible] Thieves.

[illegible] quite a sensation was created to[illegible] [illegible] twelve boys, under 20 years of [illegible] and brass from the Union [illegible] in value to nearly $3000, [illegible] who shipped it to Chi[illegible] [illegible] have also been arrested, [illegible] are to be arrested. Some [illegible] at the Union Pacific de[illegible] [illegible] driven, and then the job was

[illegible] Convention.

[illegible]—The Mississippi valley river [illegible] is in session here. Five [illegible] present. It is a powerful and

[illegible] in Self-Defense.

[illegible] Durango special says: Last [illegible] miles west of Silverton, [illegible] killed Jno. Hayley in self-de[illegible] [illegible] to have threatened Bowen's

[illegible] by a Toy Pistol.

[illegible] Oct. 25.—St. John Morris was [illegible] pistol.

[illegible] Maj. John Mix.

[illegible] Maj. John Mix of the 5th [illegible] Santa Fe train this morning, [illegible] Fort Cummings, N. M. He leaves [illegible] Connecticut.

[illegible] Affray.

[illegible] Oct. 26.—Thomas J. Cox was [illegible] dangerously shot, [illegible] Both were heretofore [illegible] named Hogan was

[illegible] of Baltimore.

[illegible] German guests were

WASHINGTON CITY.

A Conkling "Boom."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—It is conceded that the treasury will go to New York, and the general sentiment is that it is very proper. On looking over the list of New York republicans worthy to be considered in connection with the secretaryship of the treasury, even those who have no special friendship for Conkling admit that he possesses superior claims and fitness to others in the state. A republican senator who was outspoken in his opposition to Conkling's course last spring, and who but recently thought Conkling ought not to be even considered in connection with Arthur's cabinet, said to-night that he was inclined to believe Conkling decidedly the strongest secretary of the treasury the president can appoint from New York. He said Conkling as head of the treasury would rise above petty spites and revenges, and, instead of undertaking to besmirch former secretaries, would summarily dismiss all officials and employes who have been guilty of irregularities and fill their places with men, and devote himself to the high and important duties of his position. This senator said there was, of course, loud-mouthed objection to Conkling, but he was satisfied his appointment would meet with much more approval than condemnation, and he had no doubt that in less than six months Conkling would have the substantial sentiment of the country with him. The senator is not alone in his estimate of the change of opinion recently concerning Conkling, and Conkling has warm friends here who watch every symptom favorable to him, and probably report it where they think it will do more good.

MacVeagh asked to Remain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The president has again asked MacVeagh to remain because he warmly admires him, or because he desired to disarm criticism in star route matters. MacVeagh is said to have offended other secretaries by his frank avowal that the president had a right to choose his own advisors. MacVeagh says though the star route prosecutions may fail, it will not be from lack of great rascality. There would be evidence enough to send a dozen men to the penitentiary, but the whole moral weight of the administration would be necessary to secure conviction of the accused. They have plenty of money and backing, social, political and press, and juries are inclined to lean towards the accused in this district. The president fully understands the matter, and he hoped he would fulfill the highest expectations of his friends.

Guiteau's Trial.

The attorneys of Guiteau have notified the district attorney to-day that they will make a motion tomorrow for a postponement of the trial of the prisoner from Nov. 7 to Nov. 21.

Guiteau's Trial Postponed.

After argument by Scoville, Judge Cox postponed Guiteau's trial until November 14. Scoville stated in his opinion the court had jurisdiction, and intimated he would not raise any question on that point.

Will Assist in Prosecuting Guiteau.

District Attorney Corkhill received a telegram from Judge Porter of New York stating he will assist the government counsel in the prosecution of Guiteau.

Tyner Reported as Resigning.

It is reported that Judge Tyner has tendered President Arthur his resignation as first assistant postmaster general.

Morgan Positively Declines the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—A senator who left the president's residence at noon, states that a messenger arrived this morning bringing a letter from ex-Gov. Morgan in which he positively and finally declined the secretaryship of the treasury, and informing the president it would be useless to expect any reconsideration. This letter, it appears, was written in response to a telegram sent from here yesterday, urging Morgan to accept. Up to a late hour last night the president clung to the hope that Morgan might be persuaded to reconsider, but has now abandoned all such idea. The president is embarrassed in consequence of Morgan's refusal, and for the present, at least, undecided what to do. He apparently is considering the policy of bridging over cabinet matters until December, by permitting Assistant Secretary French to remain at the head of the treasury and requesting Attorney General MacVeagh to remain in office until then. MacVeagh is out of the city, but as he has told the president he would continue in the cabinet until his successor should be appointed, it is presumed he would not refuse service until December.

A Successor to Secretary Morgan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—President Arthur has received telegraphic information that ex-Governor Morgan declines the secretaryship of the treasury, and a letter embodying his decision is on the way. It is reported that the treasury portfolio has been offered to Judge Folger of New York. The president said to-day he would probably send in the name of another prominent financier to-morrow, and that he did not expect to hold the senate longer than Thursday.

Nominations to the Senate.

The following nominations were sent to the senate to-day: Charles W. Seaton of New York, superintendent of census; Frederick Knafler of Indiana, pension agent at Indianapolis; James M. Wilkinson of Michigan, receiver of public moneys at Marquette, Mich.; McMillan W. Gibbs of Arkansas, register of land office at Little Rock; Tipton Lindsey, to be receiver of public money at Visalia, Cal.

A Farewell Reception.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The French minister received and entertained the French guests of the nation to-night in royal style. All diplomatic corps, members of congress, and many other prominent men were present. Blaine has the capital illuminated to-night to take the French visitors through and show them the building. The Frenchmen leave here to-morrow morning for Philadelphia, thence to Boston, where the state department will take formal leave of them.

Washington Notes.

At the close of business to-day $7,451,000 in U. S. bonds were received for redemption under the 105th call.

Attorney General MacVeagh has gone to Philadelphia, and it is thought will not return until his successor is appointed.

Acting Indian Commissioner Stevens has instructed Agent Tiffany, at San Carlos agency, to turn over to the military all returning Apaches known to be hostile.

The senate to-day confirmed Edward F. White as coiner at the S. F. mint.

The following were admitted to the bar of the supreme court to-day: E. W. Toole, of Helena, Montana; John C. Robinson, of Deer Lodge, Montana, and Wm. N. Nixon, of Butte, Montana.

Senate confirmed H. H. Garnett, minister to Liberia, and J. C. McBride postmaster at Lincoln, Neb.

Grand jury indicted Capt. Howgate for forging the name of R. H. Rochester, treasurer of W. U. Telegraph Co., to receipts amounting to $30,000.

Senators are getting impatient at the president's delay in forming a cabinet. In executive session a motion was made to adjourn sine die, and during discussion it was announced that the president would not delay the senators longer than Friday evening.

Judge Lawrence, assistant comptroller of the treasury, decided that Guiteau's witnesses living over 100 miles outside of jurisdiction of this district court can not be paid by the government.

Assistant Secretary French was this morning appointed acting secretary of the treasury.

Tyner has resigned, indicating that he has given up the fight. He had prepared a statement denying the truth of the charge against him.

A brief cabinet session was held to-day.

The eighth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Association opened this morning.

Democrats are opposing the confirmation of Mahone's friend Strathan, postmaster at Lynchburg, and are trying to hold the case in committee.

The appointment of Watmough paymaster general of the navy, makes a sharp fight between rival candidates for the place. The appointment, however, is in line of civil service reform as are several others of the president's.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peruvian Matters.

PANAMA, Oct. 26.—Lima dates to the 5th say accounts of atrocious murders and assassinations are daily conveyed to Chilian headquarters. The Chilian patrol occasionally captures malefactors, and after court martial murderers shot and thieves whipped on the church steps. Peruvians say, however that it is because the people are Peruvians, and not criminals, that they are punished. A band of ten Montaneros were found recently near Lima. They resisted capture by the soldiers, but were finally taken and brick kiln, which had served as a bulwark against the soldiers, remains as a monument over their last resting place. Peruvians say the slain were mere laborers in the brick kiln and thought by Chilian soldiers to be Montaneros. Hence their resistance.

The practical abolition of the provisional government and seizure of the treasury by General Lynch leaves in Chilian hands entirely the government of the territory now occupied by their forces. Envoys from the extinct but still hopeful government of Calderon have been sent to Admiral Montero in Cajamarca and General Caceres in Chili, offering them important positions in the new government to be formed outside the Chilian lines, but it is altogether unlikely these officers will abandon the Pierola party, at present the most powerful in Peru.

CANADA.

Hanlan will row Trickett.

TORONTO, Oct. 26.—Hanlan telegraphed Trickett that he will row him a three-mile race provided it be rowed over the same course as the former race with Ross.

A Most Melancholy Alternative.

[New York Tribune.]

Mr Gladstone was compelled to choose between arresting Mr. Parnell and abandoning the great reform measure for which he had battled in the commons so many months. Being a leader of dauntless courage, and having absolute faith in the efficacy of the remedial legislation which he has devised with painstaking care and spirit of enlightened patriotism, he has not shirked his convictions. He has not hesitated to arrest the most popular man in Ireland. Parnell has directed his energies to paralyzing the action of the liberal government and bringing to naught one of its crowning achievements in legislation. It is only on the ground of political necessity that so arbitrary an act as the arrest of Mr. Parnell can be justified. While his replies to Mr. Gladstone's invectives have been coarse and vindictive, his speeches have been in the main cautious and moderate, albeit always insidious. The premier has taken an enormous risk in ordering his arrest, for it may end in his making Mr. Parnell far more powerful than O'Connell at his best, and in prejudicing the Irish people for a whole generation, not only against the land bill, but against every measure that may be conceived at Westminster. Yet, if the risk was great, so was the emergency. Mr. Gladstone had to choose between arresting Mr. Parnell and the abandoning the land bill outright, and confessing that the crown could neither introduce a new law nor enforce its own authority in Ireland. It was a most melancholy alternative.

500 pairs Oregon Cassimere Pants for $4.
MELLIS BROS. & CO

FOREIGN NEWS.

LAND LEAGUE EXCITEMENT GRADUALLY FADING AWAY.

Occasional Arrests [illegible] but the General State of Ireland becoming Peaceful Again—A Feeling Prevalent that the Land Act will be Largely Relied on.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Sir Wm. Harcourt in a speech at Glasgow yesterday after receiving the freedom of the city, said both the late and present governments were reluctant to proceed at an early stage against the land league because it was not desirable to suppress what pretended to be constitutional agitation, especially if connected with real grievances, but when such agitation avowed illegal violence to the government it would not fail to be supported in all measures it might take for the safety of society. The task was difficult and painful, but the government having set its hand to the plow they might rely upon its not turning back. The speech was received with prolonged cheering.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A correspondent of the Press Association in Dublin says the chief of detectives confirmed the report that they discovered a plot to assassinate Forster, and added that he knew the names of the men that were told off to commit the crime. The chief denied there was any plot against Gladstone or Sir William Harcourt.

Notes from Ireland.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—E. Dwyer Gray repudiated the "no rent" manifesto and separation from England, but contended that the moment when all England was vilifying Parnell and Dillon was the time for Irishmen to offer them consolation.

Tenant farmers in county Waterford have resolved to start a "tenant farmers' emergency association" in view of the oppressions of the land league.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Rev. Wm. Fitzgerald, D. D., Catholic bishop of Ross, has issued a letter in connection with the land league manifesto, in which he says the manifesto excited wide-spread regret among the best and truest friends of the Irish people.

Joseph Chamberlain, radical member of parliament from Birmingham and president of the board of trade, speaking in Liverpool, asserted the objects of the land league as first avowed were praiseworthy, but they had developed, since the land act passed into the policy of independence of Ireland.

A Dublin dispatch says of the 23 members of the corporation who voted against the motion to confer the freedom of the city upon Parnell and Dillon, 19 were liberals, which shows how strong was the feeling against the proposal.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—Dr. Kenney, parochial medical officer, has been dismissed.

Only seven members of the Sligo corporation were present at a called meeting to sympathize with suspects. The mayor refused to put a motion of sympathy, objecting to the wording.

Four persons were arrested to-day.

The Land League Situation.

Last night at Liverpool, Chamberlain, radical member of parliament for Birmingham, devoted considerable time to an exposition of the government's recent conduct in Irish affairs. He said: "If the league leaders did not countenance they permitted acts of outrage and a system of secret terrorism which no civilized government could be expected to endure. The common sense of the country and political opinion of the pope and America, as shown universally in the foreign press, all confirm me when I say the objects of the land league have been developed and have altogether changed their character since the land act passed. The original objects were even praiseworthy. To stifle agitation at such a time would have prevented reform and would have brought ruin to thousands and tens of thousands of innocent people, now protected by the land act." He concluded: "Unless the government and country are prepared to accept the idea of a secession of Ireland from the union [cries of "Never!"] and severance of the two countries [cries of "Never!"] I think the time had come when the government was bound to show its authority. [Loud cheers.] The future is still uncertain, but I think it is not without hope. Our contest is not and I trust it never may be, with the Irish people."

A Liberal Elected.

In the election of member of parliament for Berwick-on-Tweed, the liberal candidate received 1046 votes, and conservative 579. The Irish supported the liberal candidate.

Finds a Body Guard Necessary.

Sir Wm. Harcourt was carefully guarded by detectives while in Glasgow.

American Adulteration of Cotton.

The United States consul at Manchester, referring to cotton adulteration in a speech at Oldham, said he would do his best to remedy the evil and believed in fair play and fair dealing.

Gen. Ulrich Ill.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Gen. Ulrich is very seriously ill.

French Political Matters.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—*Journal de Paris* says it is now certain that President Grevy will not send a message to the chambers at the ending of the session. Premier Ferry will have a conference with Gambetta Thursday.

Gambetta given a Banquet.

HAVRE, Oct. 26.—A banquet was given Gambetta here last night. In the course of a speech he said he had gone to Germany to study the means by which Bremen, Hamburg, Stettin and Lubeck had attained their present greatness.

Gambetta's Advice.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Gambetta at Belbec to-day said all interests should harmonize under the republic. Democrats must abjure their envy and mistrust of superior classes.

Egyptian Journals Suppressed.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 26.—French newspapers have been suppressed for a publication that Osman, founder of the Ottoman empire, was a son of the false prophet.

King Humbert's Attendants.

ROME, Oct. 26.—The premier, deputies and minister of foreign affairs accompany the king to Vienna.

A Cardinal in Danger.

ROME, Oct. 26.—The doctors despair of saving the life of Cardinal Borromeo.

A Brigand Recognized.

ROME, Oct. 26.—Baron Blanc, formerly minister to the United States, telegraphed the consuls of the Italian government at New York, that identity of the brigand Dispositio, surrendered by the United States, has been established and an important service rendered the cause of justice.

Ship Damaged.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The ship Edward O'Brien, from San Francisco, to-day ran into a pierhead at Birkenhead and was damaged.

Settlement of the Boer Difficulties.

PRETORIA, Oct. 26.—The volksraad has ratified the convention with England and a motion recording the acceptance of the convention declared. The volksraad relying upon the promise of the British to modify terms of settlement, if in its working it should be found impracticable, agreed to ratify the convention.

Prisoners Sentenced.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.—Two Circassians who robbed and maltreated Pierce, the American minister, have been sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and five others, arrested in connection with the affair, discharged.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Ransom offered a resolution for report on the condition of the Potomac flats; adopted.

Sherman's resolution for investigation of treasury accounts was modified so as to give the committee the fullest power, and adopted, as also his resolution to refer the Moline report to committee on appropriations.

Senate then went into executive session and adjourned.

ALASKA NEWS.

Sitka becoming a Lively Commercial Point—Fears of Indian Troubles at Harrisburg—Shipping Notes.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

PORT TOWNSEND, Oct. 26.—The steamer California arrived at noon to-day from Sitka, bringing Alaskan news as follows:

A large number of white men will go to the Yakitat country in the early spring to prospect. All indications are that valuable discoveries will be made there.

The officer commanding the marine guard at Harrisburg, having arrested and confined an Indian for bad conduct, was threatened by the siwashes in the village with an attack. This being reported to Commander Lull, on the 24th he went in person to the spot on the steamer Rose, with an additional force, so that the guard at Harrisburg now consists of four commissioned officers and forty-seven men.

The Northwest Trading Co. are improving their warehouse on the wharf at Sitka, and have a very fine store therein. They are doing a thriving business. They loaned their pilot, Pamanakoff, at great inconvenience, to Commander Lull of the Wachusetts on her trip to Yakitat.

The steamer Rose is making regular trips between Sitka and Harrisburg and is meeting with deserved encouragement; the convenience of such a boat being severely felt before she was placed on the route.

The schooner Ocean Spray arrived at Sitka on the 23d of September, 21 days from San Francisco, and sailed for Chilcat and Klawack on the 28th. At the latter place she was to load 800 barrels of salmon for San Francisco.

The steamers Favorite and Rose were both at Sitka when the mail steamer left.

Special Agent Horr arrested at Harrisburg on the 16th the barber of the ship, one Cooper, for having in his possession a large quantity of whisky, which he was endeavoring to smuggle ashore. He also seized the liquor and the fixtures down as prisoner in charge of the guard, which is commanded by Master J. M. Bowyer of the U. S. navy. Special Agent Horr will repair to Portland to give evidence in the case on the 15th.

Collector Morris, and Special Agent Horr, with a suitable force, examined minutely the whole of the cargo of the California detained at Sitka and made large seizures of whisky and wine. Great disappointment was manifest among the speculators. It is the intention of Collector Morris to endeavor to put a stop to the wholesale smuggling in ardent spirits which has been prevalent in Alaska for the past two years. The merchandise will be forfeited and smugglers prosecuted.

Weather at Sitka has been charming.

The revenue cutter Richard Rush arrived there on the 18th from Kodiak and sailed on the 19th, having a Russian hoochinoo distiller on board, being taken to San Francisco for trial.

Col. Ball, the late collector, and his family go down this trip and proceed to their home at Alexandria, Va.

Major Morris has made several important and much needed improvements in the interior arrangement of the custom house, so that business can be more easily transacted in future. He is organizing a force of mechanics and getting ready for work on the public building.

Commander Glass arrived on the California on the 17th and relieved Commander Lull. On the 19th the latter left Sitka on the California and proceeded directly east.

ON THE SOUND.

Legislative Visitation of the Public Institutions of the Territory.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OREGONIAN.]

SEATTLE, Oct. 24, 1881.

As has been already stated in my telegraphic report, the legislative body proceeded on Friday morning last to visit the penitentiary at Seatco, accompanied by his excellency Gov. Newell, who seems to take the most lively interest in everything pertaining to this territory. A kind invitation had been extended the day previous to the correspondent of THE OREGONIAN, and he, with a desire to keep your readers fully posted, accepted of the same, and therefore became one of the party.

A pleasant hour's ride over the Olympia & Tenino railroad brought the party to Tenino, where they took the southern train for Seatco, distant probably four miles. Arriving at their destination, the members proceeded to the penitentiary, which is probably ten minutes' walk from the station. After spending a few minutes in conversation with the officers, the committee of the whole wended their way to the cells situated on the lower floor, and then commenced a close scrutiny of the entire under part of the building. There are 36 cells, or sleeping-rooms, white-washed, clean and evidently kept in good order, the bedding being excellent as far as could be seen, there being evidently no scarcity of straw as far as the bed-ticks were concerned. The committee examined the bed-clothing also carefully to ascertain its warmth, and found two pair of blankets on every bed, most of them being sufficiently heavy, but with an occasional exception. Plenty of fresh air is obtained through the aid of the ventilators, which can be either closed or opened, as the occupant sees fit. The entire structure is well guarded, as far as iron bars and cast-iron doors, etc., can make it.

There are now in the penitentiary 51 prisoners (male), and, at the request of the committee, those who were at labor on the outside were called in so as to give them an opportunity to meet the legislative body and make known their complaints, provided they had any to make. Of course, as usual in any building where a number of men are confined—whether it be a garrison or a penitentiary, there will always be found some old growlers, anxious to make mountains out of mole-hills, and the penitentiary at Seatco is no exception. However, it was very evident that the committee saw some things connected with the institution which were far from pleasing.

EXTREME CRUELTY.

The society for prevention of cruelty to animals consider it their duty to always prosecute persons who indulge in the too common practice of tying young calves and sheep and thus pitching them into a wagon for transportation to the market; but what will the Christian men and women of this territory think when they are informed that in the penitentiary at Seatco there are fifty men, with souls and bodies like ourselves, who are forced to wear heavy iron shackles and chains weighing probably from 16 to 25 pounds—shackles so well riveted on that they can only be taken off by the blacksmith. Just imagine men having to wear these heavy irons day and night—never getting them off for one single moment. Having to sleep with them on,—oh! what dreams those poor unfortunates must have. Never can they move one foot for an instant without being reminded of their fate. Was the Prisoner of Chillon in any worse predicament? Not even the Bastile was subject to such torture. There are men in Seatco penitentiary who have worn these irons for as much as eight years, and have as long a period to serve still before them.

And this is the famous, or rather infamous, "Binquest shackle," about which so much was said in our legislature a few years ago, and for which the territory passed a heavy relief bill. There is one thing sure, it will be a greater relief to this territory now to get rid of such irons altogether and get a movable shackle instead,—one at least that can be removed at night, and thus save these unfortunate men from inflammations, pains and diseases of all kinds. When the prisoner is at work in the woods he is very liable to get wet through before he returns from labor, and those wet clothes have to remain on him, for the reason that it would take several hours to remove them owing to these odious Binquest shackles. Then, by all means, let such acts of cruelty return to the dark ages to which they belong, and let us at least say that our territorial prisoners are treated no worse here than they are in any other state or territory.

The attention of the members was also called to the insufficiency of the clothing worn by the convicts. They are wearing at the present time just such clothing as they usually wear in summer—cotton under clothes, cotton shirts, jacket, and a pair of overalls or pants. As the men have to sleep in their clothes, not being able to remove them on account of the jewelry, it is therefore an imperative necessity that in cold weather such as we have had during the past week, all the clothing should be of woolen texture, and in every case where the prisoners get wet through, they should have a chance at least to dry themselves, but even this is forbidden for the reason that there are 50 men who have but one stove at which to dry or warm themselves.

Amongst the prisoners we noticed the notorious sewing machine agent, Spencer, who recently killed a man in Tacoma. He seemed anxious to court attention, but received very little from any of the members.

The hours in which the baker is kept at work are unusually long—from 4 A. M. to 8 P. M.—and it certainly seems that a man cannot very long continue that and remain healthy.

It is said that some of the prisoners who are unable to write in English are not permitted to write at all, and if this is so it is wrong, as surely prisoners are entitled to some few rights even if they are in chains. Yet it would not by any means be right to grant these men the privileges accorded to persons outside of the walls of the prison, for one of the objects of the penitentiary should be to teach men that punishment should follow crime, and yet such punishment should be administered in such a way that it could not possibly be placed in the same category with extreme cruelty.

Various complaints were made by the prisoners in the presence of the contractor as to the food, clothing, over-work, being kept at work during sickness, and relative to pains and diseases caused by wearing the irons but with the exception of the latter the members generally came to the conclusion that the complaints were not well founded.

The hours in which the convicts are kept at work are from 7 A. M. to noon, and from 1 to 6 P. M., and considering the fact that they must be in bed by 7 P. M., it seems that but little time is given in which to digest their food properly.

MORAL CULTURE.

One of the most glaring deficiencies in the penitentiary is an utter disregard for moral culture, especially in regard to furnishing the prisoners with reading matter. Unless from the friends of the prisoners, no donations of either books or papers are ever received, no one seeming to take the slightest interest in the convicts once they enter the gates of the institution. The only book found within the building was the Bible, a copy of which is kept in each cell. Otherwise there is an utter famine of reading matter. It is said that a clergyman is allowed occasionally to visit the prisoners, but he is not allowed to speak to them for more than fifteen or twenty minutes. If the legislature would make provision for the attendance of a competent person, say once a week, who would be allowed a sufficient time to speak with and advise the prisoners, and either provide or call for donations of books and papers, it would possibly have a happy effect on the inmates, and this would perhaps slightly ameliorate their condition.

The officers of the institution consist of a superintendent, warden and six guards, each of the latter being armed with a trusty musket; and to show how accurately the guards can shoot, it may be only necessary to mention that a picture of Guiteau, the assassin, was exhibited to the members, which had been placed as a target at 200 yards, which contained bullet holes through the nose, mouth, forehead, throat and heart. Evidently these men would have done much better than Sergeant Mason if they had got such a chance.

In some jails it has been usual to allow the prisoners to work during their spare time at making fancy boxes and little nick-nacks of various kinds, not only to take up the surplus time but also for pecuniary assistance. However, in this institution such a thing is not allowed—eat, work and sleep, if they can, is the motto, and it seems fairly carried out. Yet the men who run the institution, from the contractor down to the trusty, are all known to be humane men and would surrender their positions in a moment, sooner than do anything that might be in the least way cruel, and there is no doubt the officers themselves feel that the iron shackles should be removed at night but owing to the Binquest patent being used it is an impossibility.

The food furnished the prisoners is of a most wholesome description, and was carefully scrutinized by the committee, especially during the time they were discussing the ample lunch spread for them before they left for Tenino.

The entire party arrived at Tacoma about 3:30 P. M., when they boarded the steamer Otter and proceeded to Seattle, arriving at that point about 7 P. M.

TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY.

On Friday morning the committee, accompanied by the visitors, proceeded to the university, where they were met by Prof. Anderson and wife, Dr. Reed and other officials. The observatory was first visited, especially by the members from the eastern side, and from this point a magnificent view of the city and the sound was obtained, which evidently gave the visitors great satisfaction.

The library was next visited, and was found to be well kept, under the supervision of Mr. L. F. Anderson. The library contains about 350 volumes, which belong to the university, besides 1350 volumes the property of the city of Seattle, which are used by the students and are found to be very beneficial in that respect. Amongst the magazines taken we notice the *North American* and the *Journal of Science*. The rooms appropriated to the studies of chemistry, zoology, mineralogy and natural history drew considerable attention, and are carefully attended to by Prof. Gilman of Princeton college, assisted by Mrs. Anderson.

Prof. Anderson addressed the committee for a brief time in the audience hall on the subjects under consideration by the legislature, and created a very favorable impression, his remarks being listened to with the most respectful attention throughout and enlisting the sympathy of all present by their extreme honesty and truthfulness. The professor gave a brief outline of the history of the institution, especially since 1877, at which time he took charge of the school.

By reference to the territorial auditor's report it will be perceived that the amount expended by the territory in 1880 and 1881 for the benefit of this university is $1512, which is but a drop in the ocean in proportion to the amount of good done by means of the institution. Sufficient reasons were given by the speaker why the university cannot well be used by persons east of the Cascade range, the principal one being the great expense of traveling, a large percentage of which goes to Oregon. That the learned gentleman makes little or nothing out of the establishment, and that both he and his wife work hard to make it a success, was so plainly evident that no one present thought for a moment that the institution was not in the right hands. The university at present counts 85 students, and following are some of the studies taught therein: trigonometry, geology, book-keeping, algebra, Latin, Greek, rhetoric, methods of teaching, chemistry, arithmetic, mechanics, natural philosophy, physiology, general history and Shakespeare readings.

The professor, in the course of his remarks stated that unless something was done by the present legislature for the benefit of the university it could not possibly exist more than a year longer. It is to be hoped the members will consider the matter, as this may probably be the last time it may be necessary to ask for an appropriation previous to Washington territory becoming a state. The amounts asked for are about as follows: $500 for seats and desks, and indeed in the primary department, which is under the direction of Miss Hal[illegible], the furniture is simply abominable and an utter disgrace to the territory. The sum of $500 is asked for the purchase of apparatus and reference books; $1500 for repairs to the building, which are much required, as the roof from leaking has caused considerable damage to the walls. The floors are worn out and want relaying. The fence around the property is simply no fence at all—and a general coat of paint, or even whitewash, throughout the entire structure and out buildings would be an advantage. There are no blinds on the windows, consequently the pupils are likely to be sun-struck during the summer at a moment's notice.

Connected with the university is a boarding house capable of accommodating about a dozen pupils of both sexes, who have good sleeping apartments. The amount of repairs necessary to the boarding house is so great that it would be much cheaper to pull down the old house and build a new one. As the father, mother, and general parent of typhoid, scarlet fever and diphtheria, the surroundings of the boarding house are equal if not superior to anything ever before seen in the territory.

From the kitchen an open wooden gutter carries the dishwater and soapsuds on to the grounds, a distance of about twenty yards, where it has accumulated into a large pool of slimy, greasy filth covered with green scum, right in sight of and almost under the windows of the boarders. And this not being sufficient, the back of the house just outside of the back door is one mass of black mud, in which hogs wallow and root around, causing a most indescribable stench and appearance. Just within sight of the dining room is a huge manure heap, with a stable and water closets close by, making in all one of the worst appearances that could possibly be imagined, without considering the death and destruction to which it subjects all who come near it.

O, tempora! O, Moses! That such things should be allowed. No wonder the members generally made up their minds that they could not afford to send their children at such a price. Gladly did they pass by the place, and their opinion of the surroundings of this boarding house are far from favorable.

The university is built on a donation of ten acres presented by Messrs. Denny and Terry of Seattle and it is claimed that if the property could be sold to-day it would realize $50,000 at the least. That the institution should be fostered and encouraged is a fact patent to everyone, and the appropriation asked for is not too much by any means, and its result will be a vast benefit to the territory.

On Sunday (yesterday) the members of the legislature and citizens generally were invited to listen to an address by Gen. John S. Eaton, United States commissioner of the bureau of education at Washington. A large audience was present at the university at the appointed hour, and enjoyed quite a treat in listening to an hour's talk from as genial a gentleman as has ever visited the coast. The speaker apologized for addressing his audience on the subject of education on the Sabbath day, but gave excellent reasons for doing so, which seemed perfectly satisfactory to all present.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

The legislative party consisting of probably forty persons, this morning started for Steilacoom on the little steamer Zephyr, commanded by the sociable and ever-obliging Captain W. R. Ballard, and notwithstanding a dense fog which prevailed, the party arrived at Steilacoom at 1 P. M., where they were met by teams and taken to the hospital. After which they inspected this important territorial building accompanied in the rounds by the excellent superintendent of the hospital, Dr. Waughop and his wife, together with the valued and tried friend of the institution, Major A. E. Alden. Everything seemed perfectly satisfactory to the members and they left for Olympia at 4 P. M., fully convinced that the trip to visit the territorial buildings had not been in vain. REPORTER.

CALIFORNIA.

A Chinese District Burned.

SAN ANDREAS, Oct. 26.—Fire broke out in Chinatown at 3 o'clock this evening, destroying all there was on the south side of Charles street except one brick building; loss about $20,000.

An Unfortunate Affair.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 26.—John M. Hogan, messenger boy in the American District telegraph office, 15 years old, was shot and killed to-day by Stephen Espinosa, another messenger boy aged 14 years. The latter was handling a revolver and had, as he supposed, extracted all the cartridges. Young Hogan was standing in front when Espinosa began snapping the weapon. The remaining cartridge exploded and the ball taking effect in Hogan's head produced death in a few minutes. Espinosa was arrested but released after the facts of the unfortunate affair were made known.

Flouring Mill Destroyed.

ORLAND, Oct. 26.—At 3:45 this evening the fine steam flouring mill at this place, owned by F. W. Nelson, and rented by A. Papet & Bro., was totally consumed by fire with about 2000 sacks of wheat, six tons of flour, a quantity of barley and 150 cords of wood. The mill cost over $25,000 and was insured for $[illegible]. Loss on contents and wood about $35,000. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

NEVADA.

The Nevada and Oregon.

RENO, Oct. 26.—The *Gazette* to-day has interviews with parties interested in the Nevada and Oregon railroad concerning the effect of the late difficulty in building of the road.

McMechan said: The quarrel will not stop the road. We want Moore to go right on and finish 30 miles to Junction as soon as possible, and suppose he will. We have done too much and spent too much money to stop before the road is finished to Oregon. It will reach Goose lake by the end of 1882 if nothing troubles us.

Sunderland said: The line will reach Oregon by 1882, and go via Pitt river and Goose lake.

Col. Moore, contractor, said there has been no cessation of work. The grade now reaches Long valley. He expects to open the road to Junction by December 1st. The financial affairs of the company or contractors are not disturbed in the least. Further subscriptions were paid in full last week.

D. W. Hill was found sitting up at his residence and says he is anxious to get well. They have carried a heavy load, but paid their men and never stopped work. The road will reach Honey lake in May next.

Train Ditched.

RENO, Oct. 26.—Train No. 7 ditched two cars at Verdi last night. The train broke in two and ran together. No trains detained.

ARIZONA.

A Report Disproved.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The editor of the *Herald*, Phoenix, Arizona, telegraphs: "I have just returned from the Pima Indian villages. The reported warlike disposition of these Indians is ridiculed by those familiar with them. Agent Wheeler has interfered with some of their customs, and especially with the polygamous practices lately growing among them. A number of bucks have gone to the agency to talk matters over with him and secure more liberty of action, but nothing more. There is not the least hostile disposition."

UTAH.

Murderer Found Guilty.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 25.—Jack Emerson, charged with murder in the first degree, for killing John Turner, was found guilty to-day.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria Items.

VICTORIA, Oct. 26.—The Faburi opera troupe are billed at the Theatre Royal for Nov. 3.

The steamship California, which arrived here yesterday from Sitka, has gone on to Portland.

The steamship Victoria passed last night for San Francisco. She experienced great difficulty in creeping her way through a dense fog which hung over sea and land. Reports from the mainland say that the fog has been so dense there as to prevent river steamers running.

Ten dollar diggings are reported at Deloire and Cedar.

The Stickeen river is closed with ice.

The body of Pilot Rogers, who died in San Francisco, was brought here for interment.

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FOXHALL'S VICTORY.

Vivid Description of an Exciting Race—The Stakes Won by only a Head, with the Third Horse only a Neck behind—Ben d'Or Permanently Retired—The London Press Compliment the Victor.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

NEWMARKET, Oct. 25.—A crowd thronged the course to-day during the hostility of numbers, which showed thirty-two runners. There had been a sharp shower, but before the start the sun shone brightly. Great annoyance was felt by Americans at not seeing Foxhall and Mistake saddled in paddock. The majority, including Foxhall and Mistake, had [illegible] touch at the starting [illegible] early this morning. Mistake was backed in a spirited manner at [illegible], while Foxhall maintained his position. [illegible] amount went on Keene's champion.

The track was very heavy, and there was some [illegible] in starting, Sportsman and Peter showing in the upper. The field eventually got away on fairly good terms and for a moment presenting a beautiful line of color. Shinglass and Eminence were first to break the line as they made a joint rush, with Knight of Athol, Lucy Glitters, Montrose and Prometheus for immediate attendants. Well up with these were Carefully, Muriel, Scobell, Fal[illegible] and Incendiary. Then came Petronel, Prestonpans, Ben d'Or and Philosopher. The treasure were well together for three furlongs, when Shinglass and Eminence dropped back and Lucy Glitters assumed the lead. She was succeeded by Tristan, Parisian, Incendiary, Poulet, Thurio, Prometheus and Foxhall. The last mentioned had worked away from the ruck and was lying handy with the lot. At the red post he had drawn up to Lucy Glitters who headed him by only half a length. The pair were running very wide of each other, Foxhall being on the top ground. Tristan and Poulet were also showing prominence in the center course. The race was almost confined to these four, for they were a long way clear of Incendiary and Parisian, who shortly afterwards showed distress. When half way up the hill Foxhall made a grand spurt, and getting on terms with Lucy Glitters won cleverly by a head, Tristan running on to the end and being beaten by a neck for second place. A tremendous outburst of enthusiasm greeted the hoisting of No. [illegible] as winner. Very seldom has such a shout been heard at Newmarket. William Day, trainer of Keene's horses, was perhaps the happiest man on earth. It is twenty-two years since Day's charges, Dulcibella and Weatherbound, won the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire. He led Foxhall into the paddock for his jockey to be weighed and was compelled to repeatedly bow acknowledgements for himself and horse. Watts, the young jockey, also came in for immense greeting. He was congratulated for the manner in which he had achieved the victory. Archer himself, who by the way has not ridden a winner for the last two days, greatly to the disgust of himself and his army of followers, who have the constitutional habit of backing Archer's mounts, could not have timed the finish better. He made a supreme effort just at the proper moment, having made a wonderful calculation of Foxhall's capabilities, for Lucy Glitters carrying thirty-five pounds less weight and Tristan carrying nineteen pounds less challenged him with enormous advantages in regard to weight, but Foxhall's immense stamina with Watts' intelligent guidance added another to the long list of American successes.

The victory is altogether unprecedented in the history of the race, as such great horses as Start[illegible], Blue Gown and others, when attempting a similar feat, failed. Ben d'Or greatly disappointed his admirers. Starting as a hot first favorite, he failed to concede Foxhall's [illegible] pounds weight. [illegible] in the city and suburbs, with a concession of 36 pounds, he beat him by a length and a half. With to-day's defeat, Ben d'Or ends his racing career as he will be immediately sent to the stud. Mistake was warmly backed but came in with the ruck. There was difficulty about his jockey. Lord [illegible] second call on Barrett, but the boy, for some reason, wished to ride Lord Falmouth's Muriel, and only when threatened to be brought before the jockey club gave way and rode Mistake in the race. Rubinstein was out of sight all through the race. [illegible] reported to have won £35,000. Just before the race, Bathyate offered to match Foxhall against Bend Or, at weight for age, for £1,000 or £10,000 a side, over the last mile and a half of Beacon course, to take place Friday. The Duke of Westminster's friends refused the challenge.

Press Congratulations.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—*Sportsman*: "Foxhall's performance is unprecedented. He is certainly the best three year old this season."

The *Sporting Life* says the horses that Keene's Foxhall defeated for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire stakes, were far superior to those defeated by Rosebery in 1876, the only previous occasion when the same horse the same year secured both stakes.

Standard: We heartily congratulate Americans upon having at last seen some return for the vast sums they have spent in purchasing our thoroughbred stock.

Newmarket Races.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—At the Newmarket criterion nursery stakes, the two-year old was won by [illegible]ley, Fortunatus second, Our John third.

Dewhurst plate for two-year olds, was won by Dutch Oven, Hardan second, Bonaparte third.

OUR EXPORTS.

It is certainly gratifying to all true Americans to know that of late years our exports have largely exceeded our imports, not alone in such staple articles as wheat and beef, but in almost every branch of industry. Ten years ago nearly all the perfumery and toilet articles used in this country were imported from Europe; to-day we not only manufacture our ourselves, but are large exporters to South America, China, Japan and the Colonies. The immense growth of this perfumery industry on the Pacific Coast is simply astonishing. Steele, who is now one of the largest cologne makers in the world, last year exported some 2,000,000 bottles of his famous Yosemite Cologne. For sale by Woodard, Clarke & Co., Portland, Oregon.

An Apologue.

[New York World.]

A prominent protectionist senator, while occupying the top rail of a fence which he had straddled as a senatorial chair, was approached by a republican reformer, who accosted him, saying: "Why stand ye here all the day idle?" And he made answer: "Because no man hath hired me." And immediately the reformer gathered together a caucus and hired him.

An Awful Situation.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Latest from Dublin: "The situation at this hour is simply awful. Dillon has smoked two cigars and it is rumored that he is preparing to tackle a cocktail after dinner. The boys are standing firm, and ready to jump town at a moment's warning. The committee on subscriptions will never desert its post."

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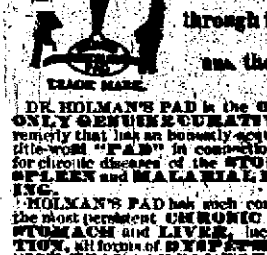

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Office 29 and 31 Front St., Portland, Or.
[illegible] CO. [illegible] & MACLEAY, General Agents.
EDWARD MA[illegible], Manager.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORY BRANCH
NEW [illegible]LAND INS. [illegible] COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital - - - - $5,000,000
With unlimited liability of stockholders.
U. S. Bonds deposited with State Treasurer in Oregon [illegible]
Letter of Credit, Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Or. [illegible]
W. F. BROWN, MANAGER.
No. 7 First St., Portland.

UNION
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital - - - - $750,000
Branch Office for Oregon,
100 First Street, Portland, Oregon.
W. S. CALDWELL, Agent.

INCORPORATED 1865.
Home Mutual Insurance Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.
FIRE ONLY.
Losses Paid Since Organization,
$1,334,633 44.
Losses Paid in Oregon in Six Years
$162,363 29.
OREGON BRANCH OFFICE,
GEO. L. STORY, Manager,
Southeast cor. First and Stark Streets,
Opposite Ladd & Tilton's Bank,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

The Daily Oregonian.

SIX-PAGE EDITION.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1881.

A SCANDALOUS TREATY.

For years THE OREGONIAN has been denouncing the Hawaiian treaty and exposing its iniquities. It was almost the sole representative of journalism on the Pacific coast which anticipated all the bad effects of the treaty and pointed them out. It said that the treaty was the work of a ring which had formed a scheme for making millions of money at the expense of the United States treasury and the people of the Pacific coast. Since the treaty went into effect it has on many occasions pointed out its consequences. It is therefore gratified at length to learn that other journals begin to see that the treaty was an enormous job, cunningly contrived to enrich its projectors, and that it is having the effect which they intended when they succeeded in negotiating it, and working it through the senate of the United States.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* has been investigating the results of the treaty, and presents its conclusions with characteristic vigor and force. The sugar trade of the islands, as THE OREGONIAN has often told its readers, is controlled wholly by Claus Spreckles, a capitalist of San Francisco. Admission of Hawaiian sugars free of duty gives Spreckles his opportunity. During last year about 80,000,000 pounds of sugar were imported at San Francisco from the islands. The duty, if paid, would have amounted to about $2,500,000. It is well known that much the larger part of the sugar consumed in the United States is imported from foreign countries. Only from the Hawaiian islands is sugar admitted free. From all other countries it pays a uniform duty, levied according to the quality of the article. Much the greater part is imported from Cuba into New York. Prices at New York therefore control the sugar market of the country. Now see the results of the Hawaiian treaty. Sugar is sold on this coast at New York prices, duty paid, with freight from New York added. That is, the treaty takes from the United States treasury and presents to Mr. Claus Spreckles the duty on eighty million pounds of sugar a year, amounting to $2,500,000. But this is not all. The *Chronicle* shows that last year the railroad charged one cent a pound freight for bringing sugar from New York to California, but this year they ask double that amount, or $40 per ton, which is simply a prohibitory charge, and doubtless was so intended. In other words, the California refiner pays the railroad $40 a ton on 2500 tons of freight, which it does not carry, and by paying this subsidy of $100,000 a year to the railroad he keeps eastern sugars out of this market, and secures his opportunity to charge two cents a pound over the New York price for all the sugar consumed on this coast;—and this though eastern sugars pay the heavy duty, while Hawaiian sugars are admitted free! Through this manipulation the people of the Pacific coast are made to pay $800,000 a year more for the *free* sugar they consume than the same quantity of *dutiable* sugar can be bought for in New York, though we should have sugar from Hawaii at the rate New York has it from Cuba, less the duty remitted on the Hawaiian product. The *Chronicle* summarizes the results of the treaty thus:

The gross value of the Hawaiian sugar crop of 80,000,000 pounds at 5 cents per pound is	$4,000,000
For which the people of the United States including the Pacific coast states and territories are made to pay, first 5 cents a pound	4,000,000
Second, by loss of revenue	2,500,000
Third by loss of revenue on rice	500,000
Fourth, owing to the combination between the railroad and the refiner	800,000
	$7,800,000
Net loss	$3,800,000

If a merchant of San Francisco goes to the railroad office for special terms he is told: "We will make a contract with you on anything but sugar. Sugar we don't touch. You must pay us two cents a pound for it by the carload, or in any other way." The steamship company is controlled by the railroad, and is in the scheme to maintain the sugar embargo; while Spreckles "keeps a black list and punishes any merchant who brings sugar in a sailing vessel. His system is this: He charges each grocer the full price for sugar, but then every three months allows a rebate of a quarter of a cent a pound. Any merchant who has not been a 'good boy' since the last settlement gets no rebate. He has them all under his thumb." The enormous advantage given him by the treaty which admits Hawaiian sugar free of duty, secures for him the favor and power of the government as a basis of his system of extortion.

This is a wonderful sort of "reciprocity" surely! Its ratification by the senate under the lead of a Pacific coast ring was a most scandalous transaction. It gives Spreckles a net income estimated at $6000 a day, or $2,000,000 a year, taken in part from the treasury and in part directly from the people. Under it the price of sugars to the consumer, instead of being reduced, as was promised by remission of the duties, has actually been advanced. Besides all this, the treaty has inflicted special injuries on the trade of Oregon. Formerly we had a direct trade in our own products with the islands. Vessels with cargoes of sugar came directly here, and took return cargoes of flour, lumber and other commodities. This trade has all been lost to our people, and the government is deprived of an annual duty amounting to $190,000 to $200,000 a year, formerly paid at this port.

This treaty was ratified in 1875, and the ratifications were exchanged, if we mistake not, in 1876. By its terms it had originally seven years to run. In two years more it will expire, or rather our government can give notice at that time of its wish to terminate it. Oregon should have a senator who will move in this matter at the earliest possible day. It cannot but be remembered with regret that a senator from Oregon and another from California were among the most active supporters of the treaty—were in fact the leaders of the scheme in the senate, but probably it would be no more than just to say that they wanted sagacity to foresee all its consequences.

FEELING THE PUBLIC PULSE FOR CONKLING.

Conkling's agents at Washington and New York are extremely busy in trying to appease and placate public sentiment, which has been so greatly outraged by his political course. In this behalf they solicit anxiously the attention and good offices of every agent of the press, some of whom, in their eagerness to obtain matter that will pass as news, telegraph the twaddle that Conkling's busy followers pour into their ears. But the public need not be deceived by this strategy. Conkling is detested by the country; and the thing of all others which would be most injurious to the administration, and which would do most to alienate from it and from the republican party a great element of strength necessary to their future success, would be an attempt on the part of the president to bring Conkling back into public life. Admission of Conkling into the cabinet would be taken as notice to the country that he was to be the guiding power of the administration. The republicans of the country would not hesitate to meet this with manifestations both of their displeasure and resentment. They have not forgotten that Guiteau, in his "statement," connected Conkling's violent career with his own "inspiration" to assassinate President Garfield. The Chicago *Tribune* has these remarks on the talk that Conkling is to be made secretary of the treasury:

> Conkling would be an unfit person for secretary of the treasury in point of qualifications. He has publicly confessed in the senate and elsewhere his profound ignorance of finance. He has been trained in the school of ward politics. He is an intriguer, schemer, and spoils manipulator. He would employ the vast patronage of the treasury department to serve his own personal ambition to become president of the United States. He is the chief of a clique which once controlled the custom house of the nation to the nation's injury, and which, ever since it lost that control, has been making desperate efforts to regain it.
>
> The first condition which Conkling made to the late President Garfield as the basis of his support was the privilege of dictating the appointment of the secretary of the treasury. President Garfield refused absolutely. The second condition made by Conkling was that he should control the custom house. President Garfield again refused to accept this ultimatum. Then Conkling began the war upon him which only ended with the assassination of the president. His friends had been given other offices in abundance, but Conkling was not content. He must have the secretary of the treasury and the custom house, or war. When he found he could neither bully the president nor control the senate, he sought to widen the breach by his theatrical resignation, and inflamed the passions of his disappointed faction until the assassin's bullet removed the independent president and elevated Conkling's friend to the chief magistracy.

Does President Arthur think for one moment that he can make Conkling secretary of the treasury under these conditions without forfeiting the confidence of the country? If the recent rumors and surmises relative to Conkling's appointment have been put out to feel the public pulse, it is the duty of every community and every public man who has the welfare of the country at heart to protest against an alliance with Conkling, Wall street, and the custom house clique, and in such terms as shall bring President Arthur to his senses.

The "no rent" pronunciamento of the Irish land league was extremely injudicious. It was a measure which could not in any event possibly be sustained. A strike against payment of all rents, backed up by the authority of the league, could not fail to call down upon the actors the authority and power of the government. Hence the proclamation against the league as a body which was giving direct encouragement and aid to a concerted attack on property rights. A cable dispatch says that the moment the league issued its "no rent" manifesto it alienated its most powerful friends in Ireland, not the least among them being Archbishop Croke; and it gave the government, moreover, a sound and valid excuse for proclaiming it an illegal organization. It is said that the action of the league was inspired by the efforts and advice of the Irish-American faction who urged the people of Ireland to set the law at defiance and "win their independence" by beating the landlords out of rent. Of course such a scheme could not possibly succeed.

No fewer than five "enterprising showmen" have visited Cleveland in the hope of purchasing the funeral car which conveyed the remains of President Garfield, and have offered very large prices for it—$50,000 it is said in one case. The persons in authority have refused even to listen to such offers. The car is to be enclosed in a handsome case constructed in large part of plate glass and preserved in the cemetery. Yet it is announced that the committee on monument will sell relics to obtain funds. What the relics will be is not stated. But there will be fine opportunity for imposition. Yet it will be all the same if the imposition is never known.

Bishop Wiley, of the Methodist church, believes that kissing women promiscuously is a "dangerous business;" and advises the clergy not to indulge in it. The reverend gentleman's point is certainly well taken, but it is rather a reflection upon the members of the cloth that he deemed it necessary to advise them on the subject. It is bad enough for sinners to kiss women promiscuously, and the great majority of the people did not suppose, until the bishop's warning, that the clergy was in danger of yielding to this temptation.

There has been heavy damage to the wheat crop of Minnesota, Dakota, Northwestern Wisconsin and Northern Iowa by rains that have prevailed in those sections almost continuously since the grain was harvested. It is estimated that the loss in Minnesota alone on account of the deterioration of the quality of the wheat yield will amount to several millions of dollars, and a corresponding injury and loss will be suffered in other localities. In Northern Missouri the corn crop has suffered greatly from the same cause.

The New York *Sun* is ecstatic over the report that Mr. Blaine will not accept the English mission: "We congratulate Mr. Blaine on this determination. Why should a man filled with virility, as he is, go to England to figure in courtshows and dawdle away his life in official ceremonies? The place for James G. Blaine is here at home, and his duty is to fight Grantism and the third term. Three cheers for brother Blaine!"

In an address to the legislature of Washington, the medical society of the territory strongly urges the passage of an act lately introduced to regulate the practice of medicine and to require the registration of all practitioners. It is a plan to head off the holders of bogus diplomas, and should be pressed to protect the people against malpractice and quackery. It ought to pass.

It is stated in a railroad journal of New York that a contract has been concluded between the Northern Pacific and the Pullman palace car company whereby the latter is to equip all the lines of the Northern Pacific railroad with Pullman cars, and to operate them on joint account with the railroad company for 15 years.

A worthy testimonial to President Garfield was presented in the address published by the legislative assembly of Washington territory a few days since. It is one of the best and most impressive things published on the lesson of his life and death.

BORN.

At Goshen, Lane county, Oct. 20, 1881, to the wife of James M. Keeney, a son.

MARRIED.

In this city, Oct. 26, by Rev. Geo. H. Atkinson, Mr. Clarence M. White and Miss Nellie Warren, daughter of Henry Warren, Esq. No cards.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—A CANDY MAKER. APPLY AT 22 First street. o27d3t

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR A SMALL family. Apply at office No. 62 First st. 1t

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 409 First st.

NECKWEAR.—LADIES WILL FIND NEW Ruchings, Fichus, Collars, Ties, etc., at OLDS & KING'S, 136 First street.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BOOKKEEPer is open for an engagement; salary no object; highest testimonials. Address C. L., Oregonian office.

WANTED—6 GOOD, SOBER AND STEADY shoemakers to work in shop. Inquire at No. 73 Washington street. o27d3t

CLOAKS PER STEAMER.—ANOTHER BEAUtiful lot of Fine Cloaks, latest styles, including Fur-lined Silk, just to hand at the City Dry Goods Store, 147 Third street.

IF A BOY WHO CALLED AT THE PORTLAND House about 10 o'clock yesterday, with a parcel to exchange, will call at No. 42 First street, to-day, he will hear of something to his advantage. 1t

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY WITH A KNOWledge of Music can make money by selling "The Carcanet" modern musical gems. For circulars and terms address A. ROMAN, 120 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal., General Agent for this coast. o27d1m

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY MAN in a store or warehouse; can groom, drive, garden, milk, and is not afraid to work; town or country; good references; small wages. Address A. B., Oregonian Office. o27d2t

TO LET.

A DESIRABLE ROOM WITH BOARD and USE of Bath, at 171 West Park; fire if desired. o27dtf

LOST.

A RED COVERED POCKET DIARY FOR 1881, containing currency; also papers of value only to the owner. The finder will be paid by leaving same at this office. o26d3t J. F. WARREN.

LOST—$5 REWARD.

A LIGHT BAY HORSE, ABOUT 15½ HANDS high; 7 or 8 years old; cross mark on forehead above the eyes and down the nose; black mane, tail and feet; fore feet badly cracked. Reward will be paid by G. WOODS, N. E. cor. 128 Salmon. o27d3t

VISITORS TO MECHANICS' FAIR ARE INvited to examine our mammoth stock of Dry Goods. The cheapest house in Portland. No auction or shoddy goods. The City Dry Goods Store, 147 Third street.

CHANGE OF OFFICE HOURS.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, Dr. Bird's office hours will be from 10 to 12 and 3 to 5. Visiting hours, before 10 and between 1 and 3. o26d4t

FOR CLATSKANIE.

Steamer MANSANILLO will leave foot of Morrison street Monday at 6 A. M. Returning, leave above point Tuesday. Touches at intermediate points each way. o27d3t

McCoy, Cheapest Printer, First and Stark.

The Holton House Restaurant

Is fast filling up with the best trade of the city. The culinary department is presided over by a first-class French cook.

Dinner from 4 to 8 P. M.

NEW TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE
OF
FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
BY BEST SAN FRANCISCO ARTISTS.
First St., opposite Ladd's Bank,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, OCT. 27th.

FRESH BOVINE VACCINE VIRUS
JUST RECEIVED BY
HODGE, DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
92 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OR. o27d6t

REOPENED.
JOHN EPPERLY. CARL EPPERLY.
JOHN EPPERLY & CO.,
Corner First and Jefferson Sts.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Feed & Produce,
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK.
Old and New Customers Solicited.
Highest Price Paid for Country Produce.

NEW MARKET THEATER.
J. W. STECHHAN.......LESSEE AND MANAGER
Unprecedented Success of the
INEZ FABBRI
GRAND
GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27,
MARTHA!
Lyric Opera in four acts, by Flotow.

Lady Harriet	Miss Ivy Wandesforde
Nancy	Miss Florence D'Arona
LIONEL	HUGH TALBOT
PLUNKET	JACOB MULLER
Sir Tristan	Fritz La Fontaine
Sheriff	Mr. McKenzie
First servant	Miss Cecil Alma
Second servant	Miss Minnie Marto
Third servant	Miss Pixley

Peasants, Hunters, etc.
The second is laid near Richmond.
ADMISSION $1; Gallery, 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats. Diagram at D. W. Prentice's.
Friday and Saturday Evenings, Lucrezia Borgia.
Saturday Afternoon Matinee, "Faust."

G. W. PERCY & CO.,
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
ACCOUNTANTS,
NO. 26, UNION BLOCK, PORTLAND, OR.
Partnership, bankruptcy, estate and other accounts adjusted, and examinations conducted, in town or country. Books regularly posted when required.

40 ACRES R. R. LAND FOR SALE,
7 MILES FROM YONCALLA, 2 FROM DRAIN Station; two annual payments made; next payment due June, 1883. This place is half-mile from the county road running from Oakland to Eugene. A fine lot of vegetables of all kinds, 4 or 5 tons of No. 1 hay, 300 bundles sheaf oats, 8 cords of dry 3-foot wood, 1000 feet of lumber, 800 cedar posts; 500 bearing strawberries, 250 blackberries, variety of fruit trees, a pond built for carp breeding, 3 doz. chickens, some Pekin ducks, a variety of small tools such as are needed on a small farm, a log house, barn, chicken house, root house, etc., which is for sale on the following terms: $250—$75 or $100 down; balance, time to suit purchaser. Apply to C. E. TRACY, Yoncalla, Or. o27d2w

STILL IN THE FIELD,
J. B. MILLER,
129 First St.,
With a full assortment of
Jewelry, Watches, Silverware,
Optical Goods, Clocks, etc.
Sole Agent in Oregon for
Wenzell's Pneumatic Clocks.
See it in operation.
Prompt attention as usual paid to repairing.

[illegible] SALE
OF
SMALL FARMS
AT
AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
We will sell at auction, at our office 52 Morrison St.,
ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1881,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
The following
VILLA FARMS:
Situated 2½ miles from Stark st. Ferry, on the Sandy road (which is the best road out of Portland to the country) and on or near the first station out of East Portland, on the O. R. & N. Co. R. R.
The following lands in whole or in part, consisting of 84 acres, or divided as follows, viz:
6 TWELVE-ACRE TRACTS.
Some of them partially improved.
ALSO
1 Ten-Acre Tract, all improved with heavy bearing orchard; soil a loam; land is level.
Either one of these tracts can be made a beautiful home.
Title perfect. Terms, one-third cash; balance on good time. A map of these farms can be seen at our office.
E. J. HAGHIE & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, No. 52 Morrison St.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer. o25d4t

HOMES FOR ALL!
Cheap and on Easy Terms.
We are instructed to sell that
Magnificent Tract of Land in Albina
lying immediately to the north and adjoining Holladay's addition.
It is High, Level, Healthful, and Commands Magnificent Views of Portland and the Surrounding Country.
A limited number of tracts of 100x150 feet each, equal to three full lots, will be sold for $400 each; terms, one-third cash, the balance in from one to four years with interest at 9 per cent per annum; or a cottage of five rooms will be erected for purchaser and sold with a tract for $1000; or if desired a larger house will be built to purchaser at the same per cent of payment.
o25dtf J. FRED CLARK & CO., 28 Washington St.

THE CITY DRY GOODS STORE,
147 Third Street,
For many years occupied by John Wilson and of late by Olds & King, has been opened out with an
Entirely New and Beautiful Stock
OF
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
Selected with great care from the best markets.
The above business shall be devoted, as heretofore, to
FIRST-CLASS CITY TRADE,
Guarding well its justly earned fine reputation throughout the State of Oregon and adjoining Territories.
The public patronage, especially of the ladies of Portland, is respectfully solicited.
T. A. SHANE, Manager.

MRS. G. H. CLARKE,
Fourth and Columbia Sts.,
ANNOUNCES THE
GRAND OPENING,
SATURDAY, OCT. 1,
OF
FALL AND WINTER
MILLINERY GOODS
Comprising ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES in FRENCH IMPORTED
BONNETS AND HATS,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BIRDS, ORNAMENTS, ETC.

THE VERY LATEST
IN
MILLINERY GOODS
NOW OFFERED BY
MISS A. S. JORGENSEN,
103 FIRST ST.

NOTICE TO AGENTS FOR ENLARGED PORTRAITS.
A. K. KIPPS, ARTIST, HAS DISSOLVED PARTnership with the firm of Jeffers, Wells & Kipps, and is established in St. Ann's Building, corner Eddy and Powell streets, San Francisco. Office, Room 5. All work guaranteed. o25d12p

EXTENSION.
A scholarship to the Columbia Business College has been extended to one year for fifty dollars.

PEN D'OREILLE LAKE.
Sandy Point Fishing Works, N. P. R. R.
The undersigned has opened the largest and best stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., etc., east of Spokane Falls which will be sold at Walla Walla retail prices.
o25d1m JOHN RUSSELL, Proprietor.

SHIPMASTERS ATTENTION.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL FURNISH SHIPS' Crews at Astoria, free of charge to the ship, at the same wages and advance as paid in Portland. Advance notes payable on ship's leaving Astoria.
BANNISTER, COOKE & DEVICH,
Astoria.

THE USUAL
GRAND DISPLAY
OF
PHOTOGRAPHS
IS MADE AT
TOWNE'S
SAN FRANCISCO GALLERY,
First and Morrison Sts.,
PORTLAND, OR.
Strangers visiting the city are cordially invited to call and see the display day and evening.
NO EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR.

GENTLEMEN,
IF YOU WANT A
PERFECT-FITTING
SUIT OF CLOTHES,
GO TO
BON TON
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
SHIPPER & RYBKE,
NO. 11 OAK ST., BET. FRONT & FIRST.
WHERE THERE IS
NO MISREPRESENTATION.
No American Goods sold for French Goods, and All Goods Represented as They Are.
It is not only the Cheapest that you should look for, but the Cheapest and the Best, which you will always find at
SHIPPER & RYBKE'S
THE TAILORS,
11 Oak St., between Front and First.
A large stock of Cashmeres on hand.
Cutting done free for purchasers.
Rules and Samples for Self-Measurement sent free to any address, on application.
Perfect Fit Guaranteed or no sale. o25d1y

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
White House
JUST RECEIVED
Another Invoice of
CLOAKS,
DOLMANS
AND
ULSTERS,
INCLUDING THOSE ELEGANT
SATIN DE LYON
AND
PLUSH GARMENTS.
Also a New Line of
DRESS GOODS,
PLUSHES
AND
VELVETS.
AND LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Millinery
LEWIS & STRAUSS,
123 First St.

JOHN CRAN & CO.
We have Opened This Day 3 Cases
OF
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S HAVELOCKS,
CHILDREN'S ULSTERS.
ALSO
Every size of Children's
RUBBER GOSSAMERS,
With Hoods and Caps.
ALSO
AN IMMENSE STOCK
OF
LADIES' DOLMANS,
LADIES' AND MISSES'
SACQUES.
A Large Stock
OF
CLOAKINGS,
Fur Trimmings to Match.
JOHN CRAN & CO.

WANTS.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE BAKERS' trade. Apply at the German Bakery, 66 Washington street.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had experience in general store work and in book-keeping. Address "X. Z.," this office. o26d3t

WANTED—CABINETMAKER; MUST UNDERstand French polishing. Call at 102 Front street, up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MACHINE OPERator; also a few good hands, at LEVY'S. To suitable persons yearly employment will be given.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER AND fitter in ladies' and children's cloaks and suits, lately from San Francisco, wishes to go out by the day or take work in the house. Apply to MRS. M. J. MEAGHER, 55 Third St., corner Stark. o26d1mo

WANTED—SEVENTY-FIVE CARPENTERS TO work on Pen d'Oreille division N. P. R. R.; wages, $3 50 per day. Inquire of H. C. SANBORN, with W. Lyon Schuyver & Co., Front St.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CABINETmakers, two first-class varnishers, one first-class machine hand. Apply immediately.
SHINDLER & CHADBOURNE.

CANVASSERS WANTED—MARRIAGE INSURance. Good terms offered to first-class canvassers by the Universal Benevolent Association of California for Unmarried Persons. Address WALTER PRICE, Secretary, [illegible] Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal. o5d1mo

WANTED—BY THE OREGON RAILWAY AND Navigation company; fifty good bridge carpenters. Apply to Chief Engineer's office, S. W. cor. [illegible] and Front streets. o1dtf

WANTED—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Owing to the absence of C. J. McDougall, attorney of this city, I am unable to ascertain the whereabouts of an unendorsed promissory note for $2,000, which was executed to me by H. Conner, and should be in the possession of said attorney only, [illegible]. Any one knowing where it is will confer a favor by bringing word to that effect at this office, as I am, and have been since it was so executed, the owner, and entitled to the possession of it. Portland, Oregon, October 5, 1881. o2d6t F. PELTIER.

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

MY DRAWING SCHOOL WILL COMMENCE during the first of November. HANS DAHL, C.E., Draughtsman Willamette Iron Works. o26d1m

MADAM NORMAND, THE SEERESS, FROM Chicago, has just arrived; is very successful in reading the future. Residence, 182, cor. Oak and Fourth.

THE GRAND STABLE.
Between C and D, Second and Third streets, five blocks from O. R. & N. Co.'s docks.
Eastern Oregon travel especially solicited.
Room for all. R. M. WILBUR, Proprietor.

OREGON LIMBURGER,
Very Fine,
o12d1m 44 Washington St.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL OR BORrow money at low rates, go to Walter O'Shea, Pawnbroker, 26 Washington street. Persons desiring loans can safely leave their valuables with him, as he is responsible. He is not of that class of strange pawnbrokers who are here to-day and away to-morrow.

S. LEARY'S TURN HALLE CANDY STORE. Oysters and Ice Cream served in every style and promptly. Families supplied. Cigars and Tobacco of best quality.

STILL ON DECK—JAMES KILLEEN, COOPER, has just opened business on the old spot, Front and Columbia st. Barrels of every description made to order.

WEEKS & MORGAN, Wholesale & Retail Grocers and Feed Merchants. Nos. 147, 149 and 151 Front St., bet. Main and Madison.

BURKHART & SPAULDING, Butchers and Packers, cor. Second and B sts., offer a full line of best quality of Meats, Hams and Bacon.

YING LUNG CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF CLOTHing. Pantaloons, overalls, shirts, drawers, coats, hunting vests, etc., made to order. No. 29 Alder St., between First and Second, Portland, Oregon. Orders promptly attended to. o8d1m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. B. BIRD, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon,
First street, above Morrison, Monastes' Block.
Office Hours 10 to 12 and 3 to 5.
Residence, 61 Fifth St., above Yamhill.

S. A. BROWN, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon,
First St., above Morrison, Monastes' Block.
Office hours—[illegible] and 6 to 8.

DENTISTRY.
DR. Y. V. PREAN,
The Dentist, late from Philadelphia, Pa. Room 5, Union Block, Stark street entrance. o23d1m

DR. M. MAY, FORMERLY RABBI OF BETH Israel Congregation, is prepared to take private scholars for the German and Hebrew languages, either at the pupil's home or at his residence, 28 N. E street.

C. B. UPTON & WM. H. UPTON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS at Pendleton, Centerville, Weston and Milton, Or., Walla Walla, Waitsburg, Dayton, Pomeroy, Colfax and Palouse City, W. T.

TO BILLIARD PLAYERS.
GENTLEMEN: EXPERT BILLIARD PLAYers from all parts of the country are respectfully invited to examine my billiard table in the pavilion and give their unbiased judgment of the qualities of different cushions—Delaney's at present used by the undersigned, from Jacob Strahle & Co.'s patent from San Francisco, and the so much vaunted Monarch cushion used by a certain firm in Chicago. No paid drummers wanted or allowed to pervert justice.
CHAS. LOUIS KUHN.
Portland, Oct. 19, 1881.

NOTICE.
I DESIRE TO INFORM MY FRIENDS, PATRONS, and the public generally, that I have sold my office fixtures, medicines, etc., to DR. CHARLES E. GEIGER, who is a regular graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, and is worthy the confidence and patronage of all my patrons, and I trust they will transfer their patronage to him.
o30d1m RAWDON ARNOLD, M. D.

LOST.

LOST.
FIVE SHARES IN THE PORTLAND SOCIAL Turn Verein, Nos. 151, 152, 153, 154 and 155. As these shares have been mutually cancelled, they are of no further value to any one. A. A. COHN.

[illegible]
Visitors to the city during the continuance of the Mechanics' Fair, should not fail also to visit
ACKERMAN'S
DOLLAR STORE,
AND SEE WHAT
IMMENSE RETURNS
Are obtained from the
Investment of
ONE DOLLAR!
No where else can you secure
A CHINA DINNER SET,
OR
A SILK DRESS PATTERN,
OR
A GOLD WATCH,
OR
A FULL [illegible] SERVICE,
(All warranted to be exactly as represented)
FOR
ONE DOLLAR!
Ten thousand articles, ranging in value from one to one hundred dollars, to be secured for one single dollar,
AT
ACKERMAN'S
DOLLAR STORE.

FINE STOCK
OF
FLAG BUNTING,
AT
JOHN CRAN & CO.'S.

FOR RENT.
THE CENTENNIAL DANCING HALL. APPLY to WM. BECK & SON.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.
THE ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE Savings Bank; also, fixtures for sale. Apply to Portland Savings Bank, cor. Stark and Second streets. o25d6t

HOUSE FOR RENT—THE RESIDENCE OF C. Hughes, A street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. For further particulars inquire on the premises or at the office of OLDENDORFF & HUGHES, N. 31, corner First and Washington.

FOR RENT
A DOUBLE PARLOR, FRONTING EAST AND south, furnished, with privilege of piano. Also, furnished bedrooms. Apply [illegible].

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN; ALSO a suite of furnished rooms suitable for housekeeping, with use of bath; hot and cold water. At [illegible] Fourth street.

Furnished Rooms, New House, 212 Seventh st.

ROOMS FOR RENT.
TWO LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, and two small rooms (with privileges of bath room), with or without boarding, in a private family only one block from post office. Inquire at 91 Taylor St.

FOR RENT.
STORE-ROOM IN BRICK BUILDING ON NORTH side Washington street, between Second and Third streets. T. PATTERSON, N. E. cor. First and Stark.

FURNISHED ROOM, in pleasant locality for one or two gentlemen. Address F. C., this office.

TO LET.
BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH, NICELY furnished rooms in the Sherlock House, corner Second and Oak. Night keys furnished roomers when desired.

RENT $45 MONTHLY.
THOSE TWO TEN-ROOMED HOUSES ON B and Fifteenth street, recently finished with all modern conveniences; airy, healthy location. If desired, tenants can purchase these houses on the installment plan. Apply J. FRED CLARK, Real Estate Agent, 28 Washington street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—ASSESSMENT NO. 1.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ASsessment of thirty-five (35) per cent. has been levied on the capital stock of the Oregon Cinnabar Gold and Silver Mining Company, payable to the secretary at the office of the company, No. 93 Front street, Portland, Oregon, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1881.
F. K. ARNOLD,
Secretary of the Oregon C. & S. M. Co.
Portland, Or., Oct. 19, 1881.

A CARD.
REASONABLE AND SATISFACTORY ARrangements will be made with parties who wish to use our patent system of ventilation, but all infringements upon the same will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. State, county or personal rights sold, and all information connected with the above may be obtained at our office, 105 Morrison St., Portland, Or. COTTIER & [illegible]

$500 REWARD.
THE OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD Company will pay the above reward for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who placed obstructions in the track on the North Yamhill river bridge, near McMinnville, on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, 1881. J. BRANDT, Gen. Supt.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned have entered into a copartnership under the firm name of Lundberg & Dig, for the purpose of carrying on the Oregon Electrical Works. Place of business on Fourth street, near Morrison. Works opened Nov. 1, 1881. WM. LUNDBERG.
Portland, Oct. 1, 1881. JULIUS DIG.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Thurston Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company in Portland, Oregon, on the 27th day of October A. D. 1881.
S. COULTER, President.
CHAS. P. CHURCH, Secretary.
Portland, Sept. 27, 1881.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON NINTH ST. by PARRISH & CORNELL, 107 Third st. o20d3t

FOR SALE.
THREE QUARTER BLOCKS; ALL IN GOOD localities; all fronting east. M. B. RANKIN, room 65, Union block. o25d6t

SAW MILL FOR SALE,
CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS. LOCATED in the town of Stayton, Marion county, Oregon. Plenty of water, with 14 feet head. Capable of cutting 15,000 feet of lumber, with six men, in ten hours. Have cut and sold over 1,000,000 feet of lumber past season. Logs can be floated direct to mill. For further particulars inquire of SHAW & SIMS, Stayton, Oregon.

FOR SALE.
70 ACRES OF GOOD LEVEL TIMBER LAND within 3½ miles of the city limits of East Portland, with good water-power on it. It has to be sold. Who is the lucky buyer at $15 per acre? Never overflows; title perfect; terms easy. Also five and ten-acre tracts, for little homes, nearer the city, at various prices. For further particulars see or address HARRISON B. OATMAN, at Norton House, Portland, Or. o24d1m

FOR SALE.
A HOTEL WITH FIVE-YEAR LEASE, DOING an immense amount of business, second to none on the northwest coast. Parties desirous of engaging in this business can learn full particulars by addressing lock box No. 731, Portland, Or.

FOR SALE.
A STEAM SAWMILL, THREE MILES EAST OF Brooks' station, on Little Pudding river; also, logging team and log wagon. For particulars inquire at mill or of E. J. DAWN, Salem, Or. o21d3mo

FOR SALE.
5 OR 10-ACRE LOTS IN "GARDEN HOME." Near city; land is rich, level; low price and easy payments; 20 per cent. down, balance on installments. Mechanics, clerks, teachers and all who can make monthly savings should buy. For map and full description inquire of T. A. WOOD & CO. o17d1mo

BOATMEN ATTENTION.
FOR SALE—THE TUG "PORTLAND" AND barge "Margaret Ann." Can be seen when in port at the foot of Madison street. For particulars inquire of owners on board, or of Northup & Gilbert, corner of Stark and First streets, Portland. WILSON BROS. o8d2w

600,000 BRICK FOR SALE.
INQUIRE OF C. M. WIBERG, 145 FRONT ST., OR N. K. WEST, East Portland.

FOR SALE.
A LARGE GERMAN ORCHESTRIAN ORGAN. Can be seen at corner Front and Main street. For particulars inquire at W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO'S, 63 Front street. s26dtf

500-ACRE IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.
THE ARMSTRONG FARM, CONTAINING 500 acres; over 300 acres in cultivation; remainder brush and timber, principally oak groves. This farm is well known as one of the richest farms in Yamhill county, and possesses a grain warehouse, and is a passenger station on the Oregonian Railway. Other portions of this farm were sold at $40 per acre three years ago, before the railway was constructed, and not near so favorably located. Price $25 per acre; $4000 in cash; balance on long time at 8 per cent. Title guaranteed perfect. Apply J. FRED CLARK, Real Estate Agent, 28 Washington street.

SHIPS' NOTICES.

BR. BK. "CANOMAH," CAPT. CARPENTER, from Fiji. Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts which may be contracted by the crew. HENRY HEWETT.

BR. SHIP "THUNDERBOLT," CAPT. JARVIS, from Algoa Bay. Neither the Master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.

Visitors
TO THE
Mechanics' Fair
WILL
CONSULT THEIR INTERESTS
BY
MAKING THEIR PURCHASES
AT
I. SELLING'S,
COR. FIRST AND YAMHILL STS.

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS,
SHOES, etc.

We call special attention to our large and well selected stock of

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Satchels, Valises, Blankets, Comforts, Rubber and Oil Clothing, Umbrellas, Gloves, etc.

With unlimited facilities for buying, we are enabled to give you
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
REMEMBER
THE WORKINGMEN'S STORE, [illegible] FIRST ST., PORTLAND.
Big Sign and Four White Lights over the door.

Diamonds, Watches,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
C. VAN BEURDEN,
107 FIRST STREET.

Arrival of a beautiful selection of newest designs in every line. Prices below all competition. Importations direct from Europe and the East. Special attention called to the collection of Fine Diamonds and New Mountings.

DRY GOODS.

S. L TR C O

AT THE

e offering th s week following
cial lines, bought by our
Mr. AD. WOLFE, in New
York, under unusual
advantageous
terms:

150

agon Framed, $3 50 each.

135 Dozen

12½c each.

54 Pieces

T BLE

ghtly soiled, 50c per yd.

85 Dozen

50c each.

42 Pieces

Former price $2 0
Now 75c square.

goods are selling so rap-
that we need not say any-
to recommend them. We
cordially solicit a call, and
antee that no person will
our establishment without
perfectly satisfied.

Lipman & Co.

AND COMMISSION

GILMAN & CO.,
and Commission Merchants

SALES OF REAL ESTATE

LAR AUCTIO SA

FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1881,
At 10 o'clock A. M.

ALSO
ALSO
Stoves.
GILMAN & CO.

FRIEDMAN,
& Commission Merch
AT THE
OLD AUCTION HOUSE,
Corner First and Pine Streets.

OUR PRICES
ARE
NG BUSINESS BRISK

It is Not our Aim Now.

FOR MEN
OVERCOATS,
UNDERW
UCH BELOW VALUE!

K & WALDMAN'S.

LIAM ECK & S
and 167 Second St., Portland.
Importers of and dealers in
Remington's, Ballard's,
and Winchester Repeating Rifles
Parker's, Scott & Son's,
and Clabrough's
H-LOADING SHOT-GUNS

SPORTING GUNPOWDER
Tackle of Every Description
MARINE AND FIELD GLASSES
Heads, Baskets and Notions
Velocipedes, Croquet Games

JAMES TURK,
43 First Street, Portland,
Clothier and Outfitter
DEALER IN
Marine Furnishing Goods
Complete Outfits a Specialty.

FAT YOUNG HOGS.
the Butcher, Third &
fat young hogs,
to families who
Call early and get the

Oregonian.
MORNING, OCT. 27, 1881.

CITY.

DETENTION.—A rumor was in that the four-masted British , was prevented from the refusal of the tug It was alleged that the re- by Captain Johnson taking an The ship, notwithstand- signaled for the tug, yet the so the story goes, disregarded Mr. Henry Hewett, seen yesterday by an and when asked why the ves- said he could not tell. He had had signaled for a tug even- on board yet no notice of He intended to telegraph, whether this was true. If legal redress could be had in Paige, of the Astrac tar, said that the Trafalgar had a pilot 21 the he has been in Captain Westland, of the had heard that the tugs had re- Trafalgar because there was an but he did not know how. Christie, of the Beecroft, Trafalgar outside the bar no ensign flying. His own he was taken in on Sunday into Baker's bay and another ship. He stated that the out, always took vessels near- Trafalgar had to stand off and put he would be a good distance did not believe that tugs refused on account of having an oppo- but it was because the ship distance from them when they

ENTERPRISE.—Yesterday were filed for the "North Company, whose business repair agricultural implements carriages, etc. The incorpor- Ladd, Henry Failing, C. H. $250,000 is the amount into shares of $500 each. bought two acres of ground Addition, immediately west where the works will be locat- high, including base- will be rooted this week. and wood work and black- engine, machinery and San Francisco and New are now en route via Mr. Jackson's visit to New examined many large man- from which the company The works will be will employ at the start employ when the enter-

THE OREGONIAN is in pamphlet, entitled to Southern Alaska" A. L. Lindsley, D. D. It con- interesting matter concern- an addition from Russia, number of reports to the Presbyterian church. resulted in the of facts concerning as well as his his- he has embodied of his observations In connection with given at length, the moral and social also a letter to the of the people of the United natives. Those de- statistics of this country Lindsley's work an inter- It is for sale by J. K.

COURT.—At the last ses- which lasted 30 days, of. Eight of them of them took three days and Powers' case on which two which three received on Sun- journal writ-

Our Astoria corres- supported by an "From Frou" to an Tuesday even- presented. will arrive here and oc- company play at The Walla Walla all next Monday, November 7th for

Mrs. Gray, a lady at the residence of her at Cathlamet, Clack- to Oregon in 1853 At the time of her She came to Can- Mrs. Gray was thence to Iowa, of years.

Wygant, conductor lying seriously ill at A few days ago he a heavy trunk fall on Two physicians at one time as if At last accounts his favorable hopes of his

Haggerty, section division of the Monday afternoon He attempted to his hold, fell on the train by the wheels Haggerty was a single been employed on the

yesterday afternoon delivery wagon took D street until at of which horse, The wagon was considerably bruised. was in the wagon, but himself from injury.

The Odd Fellows' Asso- a corner lot, op- Captain Flavel, to a three-story brick constructed in the have also aid a found which, when complete town.

The council last night the First street to be completed by expense, sense of every be done one bent at a but be seriously impeded.

social club, who the beginning of the arrangements for a grand evening, Nov. 1., at the "moonlight quad- in Portland.

The Garfield monument subscriptions from Dayton Miller, G. E. Detmering, J. Miller, B. F. Morse, F. A. Powell, Frankie Powell,

British ship Beecroft, Chris- from Melbourne, Australia, days. The ship is 1626 sand ballast. This passage on record.

Resolution introduced in authorizing the sale of explanation that the pro- building a dredge, was em-

evening Mr. Seth L. Washington Chapter No. 1 East Portland, with an ele- appreciation of his services

Fargo & Co. have estab- Portland, Geo. Perry, agent, west side road, nine miles Hamilton, agent.

bark Estrella de Chili, is thirty days overdue, and been wrecked.

CLEARED.

James Turk, charged with with a dangerous weapon, court yesterday before Judge of witnesses testified that Turk while the complainant swore Judge Stearns upon hear- that it was insufficient discharged. last night, settles it:
ASTORIA, Oct. 26.

OREGONIAN:
on Sunday. Turk was not in the in town and answer the charge to-
J. FRANKLYN.
vindication of Mr. Turk and high place he has always held in the Portland public.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS.

and wife to Louis Arnold, lot 1 3, B 1 E, Oct 26—$105. and wife to E C Myer, lots 3 and E, Aug 13—$300. and wife to F L Logan and B F more or less, Sullivan's donation Oct 17—$4000.

THE COURTS.

WEDNESDAY, Oct 26, 1881.
COUNTY COURT—LIGHT, J.

E. Harrington for appointment of Kendall, a minor—Ordered that be appointed guardian with bonds

gone and we again rest easy. well known personage and party, the Portland has much of late to Speaking of sensations re- Barman's. The has cer- mild, and the crowd who come have reason to feel thankful establishment exists. Barman's corner of Portland. Call to-day suit. Anything in clothing is upon it.

here for sale a very superior at a low price, suitable for fire Call early.

STREET RAILWAY SCHEME.

FIRST STEPS TAKEN TO ESTABLISH HORSE CAR LINES

Which are to Give Accommodations to Four-Fifths of the Residents of Portland—Company Organized with $250,000 Capital Stock.

Yesterday afternoon articles were filed with the clerk of Multnomah county incorporating the "Willamette Street Railway Company," with principal office in this city. The incorporators are Messrs. J. N. Dolph, C. H. Prescott, H. Thielsen and Henry B. Thielsen, and the capital stock is $250,000 divided into shares of $100. The objects of the company are set forth in an ordinance which was introduced in the city council last night by Mr. Hewett. They propose to construct street railway lines as follows:

1. From North Front street opposite Ainsworth dock to the Third street bridge, up Third street to Hall, down Hall to the Macadam road, along the road to the south boundary of the city.

2. Along N street from North Front to Eleventh, Eleventh to G, G to North Eighteenth, Eighteenth to B, B to Washington, down Washington to Twelfth; Twelfth to Morrison; Morrison to Front; Front to Salmon, Salmon to Twelfth, Twelfth to Jefferson; Jefferson to Water; Water to Market, Market to Twelfth, Twelfth to Hall, Hall to Third.

3. Along B street from Eighteenth along the Barnes road to west boundary of city.

4. Along Jefferson street, from Twelfth on Canyon road to the west boundary of the city.

The company agree to finish at least one mile of road and operate cars upon it within one year from January 1, 1882; and to keep up branches with extensions of the city; to have rails of best quality and cars of modern and most approved design. The ordinance provides that the city shall have the right to control rates of fare to be charged, provided, however, that six cents shall be the minimum for the first five years, and five cents thereafter.

The ordinance also provides that the company will not lay rails above grade; that no double track will be established on streets less than eighty feet wide; that cars will not stop on crossings; and that in building lines they will not obstruct more than one block at a time and then for not more than ten days. The matter was referred to the council committee on the whole.

It is needless to say that the people of Portland who have next to nothing in the way of street car accommodations, with rain and muddy streets for four months in the year, will hail the consummation of this enterprise with delight.

THE OPERA.

MARTHA.—Flotow's opera was performed at the New Market theater last evening to a large and apparently delighted audience. The following was the cast:

Lady Harriet .... Miss Ivy Wandesforde
Nancy........ Miss Florence D'Arona
Lionel........ Mr. Talbo
Plunket........ Mr. Jacob Muller
Sir Tristan........ Mr. Lafontaine
Sheriff........ Mr. McKenzie

We believe the music of Martha was not originally written to the present libretto and scheme, but was compounded out of some ballet music, the joint work of Flotow and others. It is essentially a people's opera. The scoring is light and melody follows melody, marked by a rhythm and a taking prettiness which makes it so dear to those who, though very fond of music, don't play, you know." Regarded from the critic's point of view it lacks depth and sterling merit which, notwithstanding the popularity it has hitherto enjoyed, is necessary to ensure it a life among the great operas.

Taken as a whole, the performance last evening was a mere exhibition of forgetfulness or want of study on the part of some of the principal artists. A prompter's voice, audible in the house, led nearly every phrase and when the prompter failed the singer remained mute. Miss Wandesforde had evidently given her part conscientious study and sang throughout with a spirit and acted with a grace that confirmed the good impression made by this lady. In the duet with Nancy, and indeed in all the concerted pieces, which if not really florid, are rapid in tempo, she was brilliant and sang the composer. Mr. Jacob Muller's Plunket made up for many short coming in the other parts. His singing of the drinking song, which opens the third act, was superb.

The effect of the melodious symphony to the quartette opening act 2nd, the refrain of which is taken up by the voices, was marred by the singers increasing the time to such a degree as to spoil it. Indeed, nearly every number was rushed through with a wild haste that made any confusion which ensued from the want of rehearsal, doubly confounded.

Mr. Hugh Talbo sang through his part with the graceful indifference which sits so well on tenors, succeeding however in electrifying the house with a high B flat. The song containing it was rapturously encored. Miss D'Arona sang the music of Nancy, to which character she is scarcely suited, very fairly and did her best to make the part piquant. The opera was given in Italian, German, English and French. It will be repeated to-night. Mr. Kinross cannot be too highly complimented on his conducting—by no means an easy task. He will doubtless do much with the opera in the rehearsal which it should have before to-night's representation.

To-morrow night Lucrezia Borgia.

EXHIBITIONS OF PAINTINGS.

There will be an exhibition of fine arts on First street, opposite Ladd's bank, this evening. There are two pictures of Frederick Schafer, the great landscape artist of San Francisco, which are very attractive to all lovers of art; one a beautiful rich warm sunset on Mt. Tamalpais near San Rafael, Cal., showing a beautiful burst of sunlight in the foreground, splendid foliage and good atmospheric effect. The other represents Klamath lake, Oregon, a piece with wonderful depth, damp atmosphere, blue trees, rocks and boulders standing out in bold relief. There are other attractive pieces by Denny, Holdredge, Rix, Tavernier and Von Perbandt, most noticeable a view on Russian river by Holdredge, showing an Indian encampment with running water, good sky, effect; a picture which is simply masterly in all its handling. Tavernier's sunset on the Nile is rich in color with transparent water and most excellent effects. Von Perbandt has three highly finished detail pictures, one view on Mt. Hood, and winter and summer in Vermont. All three are paintings of real merit. Mr. Troy will close them out this evening to the highest bidder, let them bring a dollar or a hundred.

FURTHER RELIEF.

The following sums have been collected and added to the amount already received for Capt. Joseph Bubb, of the wrecked bark Ferusilen:

Wheeler & Wiseman	$ 5 00
Bishop Morris	1 00
Capt. Christie	5 00
	$ 11 00
Amount previously acknowledged	522 00
Total	$533 00

MINOR MENTION.

The Oregon crossed to sea yesterday noon.

Martha will be repeated at New Market to-night.

The Umatilla crossed out for the Sound at 2 P. M. yesterday.

The purse reported lost a few days ago at the pavilion, was found and restored to the owner.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Fresh bovine vaccine virus at Hodge, Davis & Co.'s.

John Epperly & Co., commission merchants, have reopened corner First and Jefferson.

J. B. Miller, the well known jeweler, is still in the field in First National Bank building.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Signal service United States army. Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. Report for the last 24 hours. The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named.

PORTLAND, Oct. 26, 7:57 P. M.

Place of observation	Height of Barom	Change last 8 Hours	Ther	Wind Direction	Rain fall inches	State of weath.
Portland	29.68	05	54	S	.39	Lt rain
Olympia	29.60	04	51	SW	.20	Lt rain
Roseburg	29.83	19	50	SE	.04	Clo'dy
Red Bluff	29.87	06	54	SE	.05	Clo'dy
Sacramento	29.90	00	55	S	.15	Clo'dy
Umatilla	29.75	00	55	W	.00	Clo'dy

River 3 feet 2 inches above low water mark.

Maximum temperature, 54.2 degrees; minimum temperature, 48 degrees.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

The late firm of Swabb & Breeze, picture gallery opposite the Palace Hotel on Market street, San Francisco, was closed out last week by auction, and Mr. Troy is now here with 25 highly finished works of art in figures, marine and land by Denny, Schofer, Holdredge, Tozetta, Tavernier and Rix. This sale will wind up the unsettled estate. The exhibition is now opened opposite Ladd & Tilton's bank on First street and all lovers of real art are respectfully invited to call and inspect before the auction sale which commences on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Oxford Oyster Saloon, 27 Oak street.

See our 500 Cloaks. MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Get your prescription at Child's drug store.

Mellis Bros. & Co. will sell you clothing at manufacturers' cost. A grey cassimere suit cannot be matched in Portland under $25 for $16 50, at Mellis Bros. & Co. This is a guaranteed fact.

Go to Keith's for your oysters.

Clothing, $15 overcoat for $10; come in and look at it, cheap as $15 and offered for $10 by
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Gentlemen's French Diagonal Dress Suits for $16. Do not buy any clothing before noting our prices.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

A fine second hand Piano, good as new, at 151 Third street. Must be sold at once.

Millinery, Millinery, Millinery, hats trimmed and trimmed to order. MELLIS BROS. & CO.

The Faber opera troupe is in Portland. Opera glasses will be in demand, and the place to buy fine glasses at low prices is at Uncle Myers', 181 First street.

Finest Reversible Ulsters $10, would be cheap at $15, newest styles. MELLIS BROS. & CO.

STEINWAY & SON'S and Kranich & Bach's Pianos always on hand. Albert Bartsch, 83 Yamhill.

Minville & Co. take pleasure in announcing that Miss Kate O'Connor has accepted the position of cutter and fitter in their establishment.

The Prince of Punches is the delicate, full-flavored "Hub Punch," composed of old, fine liquors and luscious fruits. It can be used clear, or with hot or iced water, lemonade or milk and for sillabubs any punch brewed at discretion.

Sold by all Grocers, Wine Merchants and Druggists. Trade supplied by Richardson & Harrison, Agents for Pacific coast, San Francisco.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
142 First , Portland, Or.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER WARE,
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, ETC.
Nautical Instruments and Ship Chronometers rated by transit observations and repaired.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Last night all the gentlemen whom the taxpayers chose within the last three years to represent them in the municipal government, met in regular session at the council chamber. Mayor Thompson presided and the usual officers were in attendance.

PETITIONS, ETC.

From Fishel & Roberts and a large number of merchants, asking that F. M. Arnold be appointed a special policeman; placed on file.

REPORTS.

From the committee on ways and means, to whom was referred the matter of leasing new rooms, reporting that Mr. H. W. Corbett, owner of the First National Bank building, to lease the entire second story of the building at $60 per month; adopted. [An ordinance to this effect was subsequently passed.]

From the city surveyor, in extension of Montgomery, Harrison and Market streets from the present termini to low water mark; referred to committee on streets.

CLAIMS.

The following bills against the city were ordered paid:

W. H. Smith	$202 64	Seneca Smith	$ 20 00
Portland Plvg Co.	1951 15	Sutherland	
P. M. & P. Co.	50 00	4	81 80
E. J. Jeffery & Co.	1777 20	W. J. McQuinn	7 50
John Gibson	22 52	John Barrett	40 50
Smith Bros & Watson	1 40	B. Gisco	2010 64

NEW ORDINANCES.

Adopting reports of assessors in constructing sewer in West Park street and appropriating $1258 40 therefor; extending sewer in Columbia street and appropriation $992 therefor; declaring cost of improving North West Park street and appropriating $3733 02 therefor; read twice.

Providing time and manner of improving North Twentieth street from B to I; read twice.

Authorizing construction of bridge in South First street, to be finished March 1st; passed.

Authorizing extension of sewer in Yamhill street; indefinitely postponed.

Providing time and manner of improving North First street from A to F with one block pavement; read twice.

ENGROSSED ORDINANCES.

Amending section 1 of ordinance 2960; passed.

Adopting report of assessors in probable cost of sewer in Morrison street; passed.

Declaring cost of improving Sixth street; passed.

Declaring cost of extending sewer in B street; passed.

Providing time and manner of improving K street from Eighteenth to Nineteenth; passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on health and police be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the sale to the city of a lot in the vicinity of North Thirteenth and G streets, for a branch police station and that they report such bids to this council.

Resolved, That Noah Lambert, S. Farrell and E. Corbett, be and are hereby appointed viewers of the proposed lateral extension or widening of North Third street from the south line of A street to the west line of North Front street. Said viewers to meet at the office of the auditor and clerk on Saturday Nov. 5, 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making an assessment of damages and benefits.

Resolved, That the auditor and clerk give notice of the appointment of said viewers and of the time and place of meeting in the manner provided by law.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

E Hulling, Albany
W E Poole, Middleton
G A Dyson & wf, Brwnsvl
Mrs Williams, Cornelius
C E Kirk, Junction
W A Bailey & wf, St Helens
M Weaver, Astoria
W Hull, Cornelius
J L Smith, do
W Warren, Or City
W W Geiger For Grove
Mrs McName, Scappoose
Mrs Lindsay and 3 chl, Reedville
F J Reiling, Cornelius
M O'Neill, do
S P Garrigus, Salem
W W Webber, Rye valley
F A McBride, Or City
G N Fawcett, Corvallis
G E Collins, do
C Ralson, Hillsboro
E Sumpes, Goldendale
J L Featherly & fm, Colfx
H Pound, do
J Slimmon, Dalles
R Anderson, Dalles
W H Boyd, N Yamhill
W Lever, do

J A Johns, Dalles
E W Schlin, Astoria
J H Waters, Brownsville
Miss Waters, Cornelius
J Smith, Junction
Miss L Taylor, St Helens
N Pinkney & wf, race track
J J Butler & wf, Hillsboro
Mrs H N Jackson & son, Forest Grove
Miss N Smith, For Grove
S Hughes & wf, Fr Grove
W E Ledgerwood, Corval
L E Miller, Scio
Mrs J J Emmett, McCoy
Miss Franklin, Fr Grove
B O Nelson, Salem
J E Lawrence, Westport
H S Moore, Salem
W Jones, Halsey
C F Howard, Howard Mills
F N Ellsworth, Colfax
Mrs J O Lyle, Goldendale
H D Graden, Powder river
J B Grubbe, Weston
C Schnitzer, Dalles
G Miller, Wind river
S White, do
W Cross, Dalles
P Abrahams, Dalles

CLARENDON.

W D Hare, Astoria
D J Cooper, The Dalles
D M Hill, Salem
H E Cross, Oregon City
M Smythe, Pen d'Oreille
W F Williams, O C R R
E McGrew, Perrydale
Miss C Starr, Monroe
C F Andrews & wf, Dilly's
W Edgar, Astoria
G L Gilfrey, Creswell
C Pearin & wf, Salem
Mrs R Caplinger, do
F J Parker & wf, W W
Mrs W W Miller and son, Olympia
Geo W Kinck, Westport
M Townsend, wf & 2 chl, Wheatland
H Glenn, Dalles
J Porter & wf, Dixon
Gen R V Ankeny, Wash DC
Dr C J Whittaker, Eugene
S Schrump, do
Miss Gilbreth, Goldendale

C H Hanford, Seattle
Mrs Tingle, McGraw's landing
J Rydman, S F
Miss J Hanna, Astoria
J W McGrew, Perrydale
Mrs G W Woodson, Amity
Miss Starr, Monroe
S G Gully, Lakeport
A Gray, Hubbard
Geo Mitteer & wf, Salem
Mrs Boyle, W W
Miss B Sanders, Salem
J G Parker, Olympia
Mrs McCoy, New Tacoma
J F Warren, Knappa
J W Hudson, Eola
D West, Westport
M V Looney, W W
E Wicks, Dalles
Mrs J Ralph and daughter, Sayton
H C Perkins, Eugene
Mrs E Godfrey, Goldendale
B B Hayward, W W

ST. CHARLES.

M Cleaver, Filmore
Miss Eliza Lewis, Lewis Rv
Miss Rose Lewis, do
L O Bolston, Albany
Jno E Cannon, Albany
Jason Owen, Eugene City
J H Lawton, Salem
J J Beeson & wf, Vancvr
Mrs C W Slocum, do
S Handsaker & wf, Dexter
E M Judkins, Eug City
J H Price, Victoria, C C
C King & wf, Lewis river
Mrs Fred Page, do
J F Bewley, Sheridan
Chas Muckle, St Helens
S G Hendrick, Corvallis
Wm Bogue, do
O P Miller, Molalla
Miss Flora Howard, North Yamhill
Jas McCain, Lafayette
Wm Payne, wf & chl, W W
Frank B Rae, S F
Mrs P McGee, Dalles
Jos E Kelly, Salem
A Monteith, Albany
Miss Lottie Monteith, Alb
Miss Tinie Monteith, do
G W Gray and wife, do
F D Reynolds, wife and sister, North Yamhill

Mrs Lot Livermore and 2 child, Pendleton
Harry Lewis, Lewis River
N T Shirley, I T
A N ckiln, Eugene City
Rev P S Knight, Salem
V O Loudon, O & C R R
Mrs Chas Brown, Vancvr
Mrs J Handsaker, Goshen
S D Hulery, Albany
H McEleander, Eagle Crk
J F Bozorth & wf, Lewis Rv
T Hollingsworth & wf, do
F Dunn, Eugene City
W Massey, Sheridan
N Pinckney & wf, Cathlam
D A Millholten, Corvallis
D L Magness, McMinn
E Poppleton, Independce
Miss Florence McCoy, North Yamhill
J N Smith, Junction
J D Kelly, McCoy
Wm McClellan, S F
Miss Mary McGee, Dalles
Mrs Collins, do
Mrs T Monteith, Albany
Miss Minnie Monteith, do
J Gabriel & wf, Salem
F Rotwell & wf, N Yamhill
C G Coad, Trout creek
Levi Scott, Trout creek

THE ESMOND.

Mrs Morialto, S F
Mrs Page, Lewis river
J D Smith, St Johns
Miss Ida Gains, Scio
H Steffen, S F
Mrs G Dowan and child, Eugene City
Frank Russell, Spokan
Miss M Russell, Spokan
J N Hall, city
W H Willis, Philadelphia
R J Davis, N Y
J H Shrudy, Ellensburg
J Lewis, Dalles
J Fitzpatrick, Brookfield
J M Savingham,
G W Church, Or City
C H Handford, Seattle
G L Nichol, Salem
F Robinson, Eugene
Mrs McGee and daughter, Eugene City

P C King & wf, Louis rvr
S D Jones, S F
Mr & Mrs Symonds, Corv's
Miss T Cornelius, Fr Grv
Miss Davis, S F
S D Haley, Albany
Mrs M W Gilbert, Spokan
R nhart & wife, Halsey
H Williams & wf, Halsey
D Buck David, S F
T Singree, Celilo
M Townsend & wf, N Y
J English, Portland
T G Smith, Independence
H Summerfield, Portland
N H Allen, Albany
Miss M Smith, Oakland
J Bay, Corvallis
M Schlussel, Astoria
R J Graham, Eugene
Miss N Brown, Eugene

THE MECHANICS' FAIR.

Despite the rain and inclement weather the pavilion was fairly filled last night with visitors. The excellent music discoursed by the 1st cavalry band, under the direction of Mr. E. M. Waller, was alone sufficient satisfaction to those who ventured out. The first selection was a march from Auber, entitled "Crown Diamonds," which was artistically rendered. The remainder of the programme was given in a spirited manner. Among the exhibits we noticed that of

C. D. FETY,

The seal engraver. This gentleman has received but a brief notice heretofore, owing to the crowded state of our columns. The specimens of seal engraving that are on exhibition at the fair, indicate an extraordinary skill in that particular branch. Mr. Fety is justly famed not only in Portland but throughout the state as being one of the best engravers on the Pacific coast. Two of his exhibits at the fair are worthy of special notice, inasmuch as they evince merit far above the ordinary. One of them is an allegorical engraving of "Gen. Grant presenting the erring sisters to Columbia" (the seceded states), which is executed with a remarkable fidelity to nature. Gen. Grant's likeness is particularly noticeable and stamps Mr. Fety as an artist of no mean ability. The other specimen represents the classical feat of "The Vestal Tuccia carrying water in a sieve." Mr. Fety certainly deserves to be encouraged, as he stands, it is said, without a peer in the whole northwest.

KINNEY'S TUBULAR FENCE.

There are two exhibits of Kinney's patent tubular fountain fence at the pavilion which illustrate very handsomely what can be accomplished with this sort of fencing. This fence is particularly designed for funeral lots, though it is also used for enclosing parks, public buildings, verandahs, etc. It is constructed of tubular pipes, which can be filled with water and made to act as a sort of reservoir and supply any flowers with moisture that may be placed in the vases that are attached to the top. Once these fountains are filled the flowers will bloom luxuriously for months without further attention. It is in very good taste for the living to decorate the graves of departed friends, and there is no enclosure that is as beautiful and durable as the tubular fence. A. Walker, of Salem, Oregon, is the agent, and any orders sent to him will receive prompt attention.

The musical selections to be rendered this evening are excellent. Following is

TO-NIGHT'S MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

Part I.

Overture to "Martha" .... Flotow
Song, from "Lurline" .... Wallace
Selections from "Carmen" .... Bizet
Cornet solo—cavatina from "Norma" vari. by Arban
Medley, "Oh, How Delightful" .... Catlin

Part II.

Overture, "Fiddler of St. Waast" .... Hermann
Waltzes, "Corn Flower" .... Hasselmann
Duo for cornet, "Boston Bells" .... Damm
Quartette for saxophones—Choral .... Mendelssohn
March, Hongroise, from "Damnation of Faust," .... Berlioz

TO MERCHANTS.—Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Figs, Nuts, Dates, always in stock and promptly shipped by S. L. Stone, corner First and Ash streets.

Come and see our Cloaks.
Come and see our Dolmans.
Come and see our Circulars.
Come and see our Ulsters. MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Arion excels—28 Yamhill street.

The DAILY OREGONIAN is for sale at Gill's.

Austen's Forest Flower Cologne at Child's drug store.

Oysters, chops, steaks, etc., at the Oxford, 27 Oak.

Pioneer Wood Yard foot of Morrison street. J. SORENSEN.

Remember that Child's drug store is on the corner of Second and Morrison sts.

Mellis Bros. & Co. are closing out their clothing below cost. Men's overcoats and ulsters.

Eastern Oysters every steamer at Keith's.

Ladies suits made on twenty-four hours notice at 281 First street.

Dr. C. E. Geiger has arrived and taken charge of Dr. Arnold's practice. Office, No. 87 Fourth street.

Shaded Plumes, tips, plushes, all kinds of millinery goods, newest styles, largest assortment.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Mocha Coffee House and Restaurant, Q. Voos, manager. New neat and inviting. Opposite Union Block.

If you want to buy Boys' Clothing, you will save money by inspecting the stock of
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

The large stock of Musical Instruments can be found at Simon Harris' 49 First street. Prices low.

The newest styles in hats and millinery goods.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Sewing machines of all kinds repaired, and needles for them. J. Barbey, Yamhill, bet. First and Second.

Clothing, Clothing, Clothing, Clothing, Clothing.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Call at the New York Novelty Co., 49 First street, and examine the many useful articles being offered at low prices.

The most extensive stock of cloaks in Oregon.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Minville's Elegant Dresses, now on exhibition at Mechanics' fair, were designed by Mrs. Minville and no one else.

EYE AND EAR Infirmary and Sanitarium, macadam road, bet. Porter and Wood. Office, N. W. cor. First and Washington. Dr. J. B. Pilkington, oculist.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

We respectfully invite the public to inspect our

M L ER DEPARTMENT

Under the management of

MRS. STEERS.

It will be found to contain a large assortment of the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES
AT
POPULAR PRICES.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

ONE THOUSAND

OVERCOATS

AND

ULSTERS

AT A

GREAT REDUCTION!

J. KOHN'S

CLOTHING PALACE

Cor. First & Morrison.

All modern improvements. Restaurant the best in the city. Open all day.
J. H. BRENNER, Prop'r.

EUROPEAN
DRESSMAKING
ESTABLISHMENT
NEW ARRIVALS
AT
MINVILLE & CO.'S.

We take pleasure in informing the Ladies that we have added to our already large force of Dressmakers TWO NEW TRIMMERS, just arrived from the East on the last steamer. Special pains are taken to engage ONLY SKILLED HANDS. Our Store expense being small, we pay the highest wages to competent hands.

We make cutting and fitting a specialty, and warrant full satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call.
MINNVILLE & CO

NOW DISCHARGING,
EX "HONFORD,"
4,700 Boxes
BELGIAN WINDOW GLASS
ALSO
English Wedgewood Mortars,
Graduated Pill Tiles,
English Glass Graduates,
Berlin Porcelain Mortars,
Berlin Porcelain Evaporating Dishes,
Alexandria Feeding Bottles,
English Proprietary Articles.
HODGE, DAVIS & CO.
92 and 94 Front St., Portland, Or.

J. M. CAIN & O. GLIME,
DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.
269 First St. Portland, Or.
Having purchased the drug store formerly known as Parrish's Pharmacy, at 269 First street, Portland, the undersigned solicit the patronage of the medical fraternity and the public in general.
This business will be conducted in a strictly honest and prompt manner. The stock has been entirely renewed and complete. Two experienced apothecaries will be ready at any time of day or night, to fill prescriptions correctly and carefully. Medicines will be delivered to any address if desired. o26tim

HOLMES VS. O. & C. R. CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I am not going to find fault with Judge Sawyer's decision in the above case, as I understand it, though I cannot acquiesce in all of the judge's arguments and conclusions of law. To begin with, I cannot acquiesce in his conclusion that the same binding force and effect should be given to a judgment or order of court that was obtained upon an ex parte affidavit that turns out to be false; that is to be given to judgments which the parties have all been notified and given full opportunity to defend their rights. If an affidavit whether true or false (and whose truthfulness or falsity public policy does not permit to be inquired into) is sufficient in one class of cases, why not in all, and why not abandon jury and every other class of trials and discard the use of summonses and subpoenas and adopt a simpler mode. So that when one person wants another's property or wants to inflict upon him some punishment he can do so by simply filing an affidavit and can have complete success whether the affidavit be true or false. And when any one seeks relief against such a proceeding tell him that he is too late that it is against public policy to grant him any relief. A man forges a check or draft and it is paid at the bank in good faith—is there any reason of public policy that the man whose name is forged should stand the loss? C.

MILITARY MATTERS.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OREGONIAN.
VANCOUVER, Oct 26.

Assistant Surgeon John S. Dickson, has been granted a leave of absence for four months.

Maj. John A. Kress, chief ordnance officer, goes down to Canby to-morrow on official business connected with his duties as department inspector general.

Under an order from division headquarters, all privates of 4th artillery batteries in the department having less than two years to serve, will be retained and transferred to the 1st artillery when it arrives.

A board of officers is in session at department headquarters, examining a new magazine gun invented by Private Chas. T. Dean of the 1st cavalry band. It is an excellent invention and very favorably spoken of.

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR

May be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

The superiority of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts consists in their perfect purity and strength.

The gentlemen connected with the Villard party bought some watches and field glasses of Uncle Myers, and they were so well pleased with their purchases that he has just received another large order from them. 181 First street.

LADIES.—Ask for *Hamilton Pratt's* celebrated New York *fine Shoes. Perfect-fitting, durable* and the very best made. Champlin & Hilsbaugh, sole agents.

The largest store on the Pacific coast—a perpetual exhibitor; all visitors welcome; nobody urged to purchase. MELLIS BROS. & CO.

We confine ourselves to the truth in advertising our business. We have the only coupes in town. Carriages and coupes may be ordered any time, day or night. ACKER & LEAHY, City Stables.

For trimmed garments, fur trimmed cloaks, fur lined circulars, cheapest and neatest cloaks and ulsters in Portland. MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Visitors to the fair from the country are requested to pay a visit to Uncle Myers' establishment, where the uncle and his staff of clerks will take great pleasure in showing them his bargains. 181 First street.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

In 3-ounce silver case........ $14 00
In 3-ounce silver case........ 17 00
In 4-ounce silver case........ 19 50

A written guarantee for two years with above watches. Sent to any part of the state on receipt of coin or money order. W. FRIEDLANDER,
65 First street, Portland, O.

Lady on East Portland boat with infant in carriage is informed that Uncle Myers has got the gold stem winder she was looking for. 181 First street.

Do you want to buy a child's cloak?
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Beautify your homes by having photographs of all your relatives and friends, and suggest to any whose photos are not in your collection, to go to Abell, ere it is too late.

Minville's late cutter and fitter, Mrs. M. J. Meisher, who outdesigned and draped those elegant suits for the fair, has resumed business for herself at 95 Third street, corner of Stark.

We are leaders—not followers—in our business. If you want a nice clean carriage or coupe, with a gentlemanly and competent driver, go or send to the City Stables. ACKER & LEAHY.

NEW MUSIC.—"President Garfield's March," and "A Nation's Tears in Sorrow Fall," song and chorus, two pieces of music in memory of the late president, for sale by H. Sinsheimer, 129 First street, sole agent for Decker & Son's, Behr Bros. & Co.'s and Hardman & Co.'s pianos and Mason & Hamlin organs.

HAIR CUTTING.

Three of the finest workmen in the state are at Ferguson's hair cutting headquarters, 30 Stark street.

MRS. DR. OWENS,

After 3 years' absence, has resumed practice. Office over drug store First and Main. Special attention given to Women's diseases and of the Eye and Ear.

MOST POPULAR MUSIC DEALER.

Wiley B. Allen, 153 Third street, Portland. Largest stock Sheet Music in Oregon. Reduced prices on Books and Stationery. Publisher of the "Musical Pastime," 50c per year.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NO RENT—NO CLERKS.

One of the Largest and Most Complete Stocks in the City.

WM. GRAY & SONS.

Have just received their Fall Stock being the most complete ever brought to this city.

SOLE AGENTS
ANNISTER & TICHNOR'S GOODS.
LADIES, CALL AND SEE US.
WM. GRAY & SONS.
140 Front St., bet. Morrison and Alder.

PACIFIC
BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,
109 First St.,
BETWEEN WASHINGTON & STARK.
ROWELL, BENNETT & CO.

NEW AND ELEGANT
ESTABLISHMENT.
NEW YORK
BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Go and see their rich display of the finest and best selected stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in this market, at the lowest prices.
93 First st., Portland.
HYMAN GALLICK, Prop'r.

GEO. L. HIBBARD, J. W. BRAZEE
GEO. L. HIBBARD & CO.,
Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,
Shoe Laces, Ladies Shoe Polish, Shoe Brushes and Blacking of All Kinds.
Hibbard's Hand-Made Boots and Shoes are the Best in the Market.
65 Front Street Portland, Or.

COMPOUND OXYGEN
NOT A DRUG

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S NEW TREATMENT by inhalation for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders. Packages may be sent by express, ready for immediate use at home. Full directions in each package. Information and supplies can be had of. MATTHEWS, 606 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

BLYMYER BELLS
Church, School, Fire-alarm, fine toned, low priced, warranted. Catalogue with 1500 testimonials, prices, etc., sent free.
LINFORTH, RICE & CO.
323 and 325 Market St., San Francisco.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar.—No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
MECHANICS' FAIR

WILL BE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC ON
Thursday, October 13, 1881,

And will continue from day to day (Sundays excepted) from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. till Saturday, Oct. 29, the day of the closing.

Admission, 50c. Children under 12, 25c.
Commutation Tickets, fifteen admissions, $5. Commutation Tickets, seven admissions, $2 50.

NO DISREPUTABLE PERSONS ALLOWED.

The following Railroad and Steamboat lines have kindly agreed to run at reduced rates from October 13 to October 29:

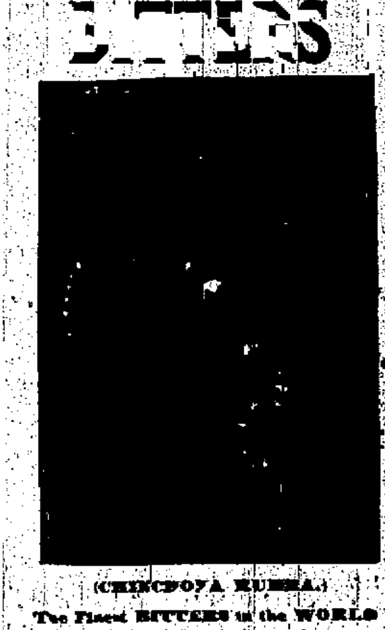
O. & C. R. R., East and West Side Divisions.
O. R. & N. Co.'s Narrow Gauge R. R. East and West Side Divisions.
O. R. & N. Co.'s Boats and Railroads from Dayton, Waitsburg, Walla Walla, South Ainsworth, Umatilla, Dalles, Kalama and Astoria.

Railroad Tickets north of Albany will be good for Albany Express trains only.

Railroad coupons will admit purchasers to the Fair.

By order of
E. OLDENDORFF, Sup't.

PERUVIAN
BITTERS



(CHINCHONA RUBRA.)
The Finest BITTERS in the WORLD
THEY EFFECTUALLY CURE
MALARIAL DISEASES,
Vitalize the System, and arrest the ravages of the Dreadful Alcohol Habit,
DIPSOMANIA.
Ask your Druggist or Wine Merchant for them
W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.,
s13dcodlw6m Portland.

PERUVIAN
AN IRON TONIC
SYRUP

Cures Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Paralysis, Chronic Diarrhoea, Boils, Dropsy, Humors, Female Complaints, Liver Complaint, Remittent Fever, and All diseases originating in a bad State of the Blood, or accompanied by Debility or a low State of the System.

ASK FOR
Union India Rubber Company's
Pure Para Gum
CRACK PROOF
RUBBER BOOTS AND COATS,
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Be sure the boots are stamped CRACK PROOF on the heels, and have the PUR GUM SPRINGS on the foot and instep, which prevent their cracking or breaking. They will last twice as long as any others manufactured.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.
ALL KINDS RUBBER BELTING, PACKING HOSE, SPRINGS, CLOTHING BOOTS AND SHOES Etc.
Goodyear Rubber Co.
R. H. PEASE Jr., S. M. RUNYON, Agents, San Francisco.
au1d&wsm

JOHNSON OPTICAL CO'S
PATENT
EASY-FITTING

TRY THE JOHNSON PATENT
Easy-Fitting Spectacles.
It is rightly named "Easy Fitting." It possesses lengthened temples with soft tips, curved and designed, holding firmly and gently. Every glass is made of various dimensions, so as to fit faces of every size and shape. Its lenses are superior in their accomplishing the same object. Its adjustment of frame and lens adapts it exactly for the face. Call and see them.
J. L. SEWART, 112 First st.

CLOSING OUT ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.
OREGON GLOVE FACTORY,
Second and Salmon streets, Portland, Oregon.
TO THE TRADE.—We will move our Branch Factory of Portland on or before Jan. 1st, 1882, and return to San Jose, Cal., and to save packing and freight, will sell our stock of 1300 doz. Gloves, consisting of Men's Ladies, and Boys' Angora Goat Gloves, lined and unlined; Oil tanned and Indian-Tanned Buck-skin Gloves; Dog Skin, Calf Kid, Black Kid, Dress Combination Gloves and Mittens, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices. These goods are first class in every respect. We call special attention to our August Goat Lined Gloves. All orders will receive our prompt attention. Yours very respectfully,
GEO. WILLIAMS & CO.
To any desiring, we will sell our glove-cutting machines, sewing machines, glove material, more fixtures, etc., at a bargain.

The Great Sensation.

MELLIS BROS. & CO'S
GRAND EXHIBITION
25c. SALE.

MELLIS BROS. & CO'S
GRAND EXHIBITION
25c. SALE.

VISITORS TO THE FAIR
WILL FIND
THE
MOST ATTRACTIVE
EXHIBITION
IN
PORTLAND
AT THE
GRAND BAZAAR
OF
MELLIS BROS. & CO.
126 FIRST ST.
127 FRONT ST.
129 FRONT ST.
THE
LARGEST SALESROOMS
FILLED WITH
LATEST NOVELTIES
AT
ASTONISHING
LOW PRICES.

We desire to introduce our establishment to every visitor to the Mechanics' Fair. To that end we shall, DURING FAIR TIME, offer most extraordinary inducements in all of our departments. We have engaged additional assistance, and all visitors can depend on prompt service. We regret exceedingly that so many could not be waited on during the past week. We estimate that customers shall not be so detained as during the coming week.

In addition to other inducements, we have again up our
OUR CENTER TABLE
With goods usually sold at One Dollar and upwards,
All of which we offer at the
UNIFORM PRICE
OF
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
PARTIAL LIST:
Elegant Large Vases, decorated........ 25c
Fine Decorated Sets—
3 CUPS,
3 SAUCERS,
3 PLATES,
All for........ 25c
Majolica Plates, large size, decorated with Bliss........ 25c
Majolica Pitchers and Mugs........ 25c
Marble Watch Stands........ 25c
Elegant Work Boxes, complete, worth $1........ 25c
Moustache Cups and Saucers, newest decorations, large size, sell in Portland for $1 50........ 25c
Toilet Cases, bureau style, with mirror, drawers, &c........ 25c
Elegant Painted and Decorated Fans........ 25c
Large, Handsome Shell Boxes in hundred designs........ 25c
Large Bottles of Finest Extracts and Cologne........ 25c
Souvenir Cups, highly decorated........ 25c
Children's Tea Sets, beautiful patterns, large size........ 25c
HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARTICLES.
Do not fail to see them.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

DURING FAIR TIME.....LADIES' 50c HOSE FOR 25c. MELLIS BROS. & CO.
DURING FAIR TIME.....LADIES' HEAVY MERINO VESTS FOR 50c. MELLIS BROS. & CO.
DURING FAIR TIME.....LADIES' FELT SKIRTS, heavy for 50c. MELLIS BROS. & CO.
DURING FAIR TIME.....GENTLEMEN'S VICUNA UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, elegant value, $1 each. MELLIS BROS. & CO.

DURING FAIR TIME.

DRESS GOODS. The Newest and Finest Plaids, The most Elegant Cashmeres, Novel Designs in Brocades, Silks, Satins and Velvets. LESS THAN REGULAR WHOLESALE PRICES.

MILLINERY. Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Feathers and Plumes, Plushes, Shaded Ribbons and Satins, Flowers and Ornaments. LESS THAN REGULAR WHOLESALE PRICES.

SHOES. Ladies French Kid Shoes, Misses' Calf Shoes, Men's Eastern Boots, Boys' Alexis Ties, Infants' Kid Shoes. LESS THAN REGULAR WHOLESALE PRICES.

MELLIS BROS. & CO.
126 FIRST ST.
127 FRONT ST.
129 FRONT ST.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1881.

IN EGYPT.

Here the mysterious river sweeps,
Mute, with some wondrous word unsaid,
And here the silent pyramid keeps
The secret of the silent dead;
And here, above a Babe that sleeps,
The silent Virgin bows her head.

Still is the shadowy night around,
And still the silver stars above;
What plummet may their mystery sound?
Hush, lest the awful infant move!
He yet shall speak some word profound,
And wonder shall give place to love.

Creation travails and makes moan,
Death smites—our ashes crumbling lie;
Time like a voiceless flood rolls on,
With lives like foam flakes wafted by—
Of Him the secret shall be known,
But who shall search his mystery?
—George A. Chadwick.

GUITEAU AND HIS COUNSEL.

Since Guiteau's counsel is continually appealing to the country for sympathy for the assassin on the pretense that he is insane, the following from the Chicago *Tribune* will be accepted as timely:

If counsel for Guiteau in aid of his brother-in-law is to be brought into the case "it were well (for Guiteau) it were done quickly." It is quite plain that Mr. Scoville is not skilled in the arts of criminal practice. In allowing Guiteau to talk there is great danger. The purpose of Mr. Scoville is to show to the public that his brother-in-law is crazy. He says so. "My idea," he remarks, "in publishing the statements is to let the people see and judge for themselves as to the condition of Guiteau." But this is not Mr. Scoville's "idea" after all; it is Guiteau's idea. In answer to a question Mr. Scoville says: "He (Guiteau) is very obstinate, and I have to yield to him when he requests me to do anything in his case. It is useless to attempt to argue with him, for he makes up his mind to a thing and sticks to it." It should be observed that to "make up" one's mind is a quality of sanity. Guiteau is preparing his own case, and his brother-in-law is a mere assistant, and the two gentlemen are opening up Guiteau's case before the public—manufacturing public opinion. As to the plea of insanity, of course whatever Guiteau puts forth to the public, through Scoville, is intended to support the plea. But it is very difficult to maintain an assumed character in full public view, as Guiteau will perhaps find to his cost. Talk is a two-edged sword. Talk intended to convey an impression of insanity may convey directly the opposite impression. As a matter of fact, this is the case with Guiteau's latest communication to the public. Says Mr. Scoville to a correspondent:

> You remember that it has been stated that the day of the shooting, a few minutes before the act was committed, Guiteau handed a package to the news agent at the depot and requested him to keep it a few minutes. After his arrest the package was taken possession of by District Attorney Corkhill. In speaking to Guiteau about it he said he remembered perfectly well what the package contained, and at his dictation I wrote the following, which he assured me was correct.

Then follows the reproduction of the alleged proclamation "To the American people," which Guiteau assures his amanuensis "is correct." Now, if a comparison of the two papers shows that it is correct—that the two papers are even in substance the same—it will tend to prove, not the insanity of the author, but his sanity. A mind overthrown, deranged, does not act logically; it flies from the subject, reels and staggers, so to speak, like a drunken man. In the play Shakespeare illustrates this point in the interview between *Hamlet* and the *Queen*. When accused of being crazy, *Hamlet* says:

It is not madness
That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,
And I the matter will reword; which madness
Would gambol from.

If Guiteau has reworded his murderous proclamation of nearly four months ago, he has given to the prosecution an important piece of testimony—a piece of testimony which will go far to put the hangman's rope round his neck. We venture to say that no case will be found in the annals of criminal trials of an insane person capable of rewording a speech, or rewriting a paper of several months' previous date. To do such a thing the mind must act temperately, clearly and logically, and, as *Hamlet* says, "madness would gambol from" all that.

The fact is, Guiteau's mind acts very acutely. He is quick-witted, but like many a witty person he reasons ill, and often reaches false conclusions. His refusal to allow his brother-in-law to try to secure the services of Bob Ingersoll in the trial of his case is an instance in point. Mr. Scoville says:

> While talking with him yesterday I suggested the name of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll as his lawyer. The prisoner's eyes dropped, and he said, "That would array the whole Christian world against me, for they would say that I had to get an infidel to defend me. No, he won't do. I want Mr. Merrick."

Here was evidence of quickness of perception, but the conclusion is utterly erroneous. The Christian world feels great contempt for Col. Ingersoll's views on the subject of religion, but his honor as a man and his patriotism as a citizen are not doubted. As a matter of fact there is no lawyer in the country who might enter the case for Guiteau of whom the Christian world would more heartily say: "He undertakes the defense of the assassin from motives of duty; he believes him insane."

Guiteau has wit enough, but he is utterly without the sense of moral perception. He has undertaken to live without conscience. He is a little selfish egotist, as Napoleon was a great selfish egotist. Napoleon was at the top of the scale, Guiteau is at the bottom. Napoleon "did all that in him lay to live and thrive without moral principle," and he was carried a prisoner at last to St. Helena; Guiteau did all that in him lay to live and thrive without moral principle and he stands at last at the foot of the gallows. Napoleon was a great monster; Guiteau is a little monster. As well might Napoleon's cruelty be cited as an evidence of insanity as Guiteau's meanness.

A case was lately tried in Paris very similar to that of Guiteau:

> Louise Morrisset, a young man aged 26, of considerable education and refinement, was brought before the court, charged with the murder of M. Dernier, a railway official. Morrisset had no grievance whatever against Dernier, but he had long cherished a deep-rooted hatred against society. Early in life he had been abandoned to his own resources, and, perverted by the continuous study of sophistical philosophers, he professed an especial admiration for Lacenaire, whom he seems to have taken altogether for his model. Convinced that society was rotten and unjust, and smarting under disappointment and failure in literature, Morrisset determined to give free vent to his perverted instincts. He began by robbing his employer and when he was detected he resolved to distinguish himself as a murderer. He had previously attempted suicide. One day last June he procured a revolver, loaded it, and, walking out in the street, he coolly shot down M. Dernier. He was then on his way to his master's house, intending to kill him also. *The medical experts, after a careful examination of the prisoner, declared him perfectly sane but morally self-perverted.*

In this case a verdict of guilty was rendered, and Morrisset was condemned to death. Guiteau is "morally self-perverted." He strove so long "to live and thrive without moral principle" that he came at last to believe that he could commit murder and escape punishment. That's all. He knew that it was wrong to commit murder, but he was so "morally self-perverted" that he thought a faction of a political party would be so much gratified at the result of his act that it would not only save him from the just penalty of the law, but reward him for the crime. Nor is there anything new and strange in the processes of thought by which Guiteau reached this conclusion. They are common to all criminals who coolly plan and deliberately commit capital crimes. They expect, in one way or another, to escape the penalty of the law. Here is where their reasoning is sometimes at fault, but it does not follow because of this faulty reasoning that they are insane, and therefore irresponsible.

GUITEAU'S CHANCE.

In the same line of argument hitherto held by the *Alta* with regard to Guiteau's chance of escaping the gallows by the plea of insanity, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

If Guiteau were anything of the lawyer he claims to be, he would know that the success of far-fetched insanity pleas depends wholly on the caprice and humor of juries. Men have been acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity, not because they were really insane, or were believed to be insane, but because juries sympathized with them and were glad of a plausible excuse for a favorable verdict. Men who have killed others for the betrayal of a sister's or daughter's honor, or for the violation of marital rights, have often found friends in the jury box. Jurors are in the habit of putting themselves in the place of the slayer in such cases. If they think they would have shot the seducer or the adulterer under the same circumstances of alleged provocation, they are very apt to find the prisoner insane. But no jury will ever put himself in Guiteau's place. He is more apt to consider himself in the place of the people and an avenger of the murdered president—an unjudicial way of thinking, but very human in its prejudice and bias. Nevertheless we believe that even Guiteau will get justice from the jury. It is not what he wants. He sues for mercy; but that will be denied him. The most that can be promised the assassin is the rendition of a verdict that will be just. His plea of insanity will be weighed for all it is worth. He will receive the benefit of every doubt which a reasonable and honest juror can entertain. If it can be shown this inordinate passion for notoriety at any price is not necessarily a sign of mental disorder, but is a besetting infirmity of a great many persons whom nobody suspects of insanity, his plea will not avail him much in that direction. The jury will also inquire whether his disappointment and rage because he could not obtain a federal office, did culminate in the act of simple revenge, or was not at all insanity. These are questions for jurors to determine. We have confidence that Guiteau's jury will settle them honestly, and that even he will get hanged unless the assassination of the president lacks the essential elements of murder.

THE GREAT CITY.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Census returns give some interesting facts concerning the wonderful city of London. The English census population is 3,814,571. It has nearly doubled in forty years. Out of the entire population of England and Wales a proportion of one person in every seven resides in London. It contains 484,286 inhabited houses, there being an average of about eight persons to each, while there are 37,000 uninhabited dwellings, and 8000 in course of erection. The area which may be apportioned to the inhabitants of London gives about 95 square yards to each person; but each inhabitant has in the Surrey portion of the metropolis twice as much room as in the Middlesex part, and in the Kent portion nearly nine times as much as in Middlesex. The increase in the population since the last census is 550,311, which in itself is more than the population of Liverpool, and is equal to the aggregate increase in thirteen of the largest towns in England during the same period. Of this immense total of nearly 4,000,000 of human souls, the fair sex predominate to the extent of 226,359, there being thus in the great metropolis nearly 250,000 more women than men. The population of London exceeds that of Scotland by 80,201. The necessity of having public parks and open spaces in London for the benefit of the health of the inhabitants is clearly shown by the astonishing fact that there are no fewer than 42,326 persons to the square mile, or about 50 to the statute acre—the three portions of the metropolis situated in Middlesex, Surrey and Kent having respectively 80, 44 and 13 to the acre. The city of London, according to what, for the sake of comparison only, we will term the imperial census, contained on the night of Sunday, April 3d, 50,526 souls; but dissatisfied with this manner of reckoning the inhabitants of the world's mart, the corporation determined upon having a day census taken; and this was accordingly done about three weeks after the government enumeration. The result, which took the city officers three months to arrive at, shows that the commercial and mercantile population of the city on the day in question was 260,070. This is an increase over the total of 1866, when a day census was also taken, of 9,011. The imperial census shows the resident population of the city to have decreased by 24,677. This is, of course, accounted for by its merchants and others now preferring suburban residences to those situated among factories and warehouses.

RUNNING-WATER NOTES.

Edith M. Thomas in November Atlantic.

We readily consent that the muses had their birth and rearing in the neighborhood of certain springs and streams. This was a wise provision for their subsequent musical education, since it was intended, no doubt, that they should gather the rudiments from such congenial sources. The Greeks give us no account (as they well might have done) of the technical drill pursued by the nine sisters. However, we may suppose that they wrote off their scores from the fluent dictation of their favorite cascades and streams, and that they scanned or "sang" all such exercises by the laws of liquid quantity and accent. Perhaps at the same time, the better to measure the foot and mark the caesural pauses, they danced, as they sang, over the rippled surface of the stream. Nor did the muses alone love springs and running water, but it would seem that the philharmonic societies of their descendants have had their haunts in like localities; or was it mere chance that Homer should have lived by the river Meles (hence Melesigenes); that Plato should have had his retirement,

"where Ilissus rolls
His whispering stream;"

Or that Shakespeare, to all time, should be "the Sweet Swan of Avon?"

Consider the vocality and vocabulary of the water: it has its open vowels, its mutes, labials and sub-vocals, and, if one listen attentively, its little repertoire of favorite syllables and alliterations. Like Demosthenes, it knows the use and advantage of pebbles, and has, by this simple experiment, so purified its utterance that nowhere else is Nature's idiom spoken so finely. What a list of onomatopoetic words we have caught from its talkative lips! Babbling, purling, murmuring, gurgling—are some of the adjectives borrowed from this vernacular; and some have even heard the "chuckling brooks"—an expression which well describes a certain confidential sotto voce gayety and self-content I have often heard in the parley of the water.

Room for Settlers.

[Walla Walla Union.

Arthur White, who has been engaged all summer in surveying Uncle Sam's lands in the vicinity of Moses and Grand Coulees, returned yesterday. He says that northwest of Moses Coulee there are three or four townships of good agricultural land, though water is scarce. Several living springs, however, were found there by his party. The country is composed of light, rolling hills, covered with a luxuriant growth of bunch grass, with occasional patches of rye grass and white sage. West of the Coulees, distant four or five miles, there is an abundance of timber suitable for log houses, fire wood and rails; while further off, on the Columbia, there is timber suitable for lumber. The banks of the Columbia are generally high, rocky and precipitous, with only a few places suitable for roads to the river. Northwest of the north end of the Grand Coulee there is an extensive region for grazing purposes, but it is too rocky and spotted for farming purposes. The rocks are gigantic and basaltic in their formation. There is a good country for wheat raising around Wild Goose Bill's location, which is between Camp Spokan on the east and the Grand Coulees on the west. There is plenty of scrub pine in that region, with occasional bodies of fir, and patches of cottonwood. The pine and cottonwood make good fuel and the fir can be converted into lumber and rails. There are quite a number of settlers on Wilson creek and in the vicinity of Wild Goose Bill's. This region is about 120 miles north of Walla Walla, and has an altitude of over 2000 feet above the sea. Frosts are frequent, particularly in the valleys on the bottom lands. Mr. White is of the opinion that it is a pretty good country to settle in, though its remoteness from railroads and markets make it at present a stock raising and not an agricultural country.

Dodging the Issue.

[Boston Herald.

The only chance, apparently, of getting the democratic party to set up to its traditions and its opportunity on the tariff question is to show that there are more voters on the side of "a tariff for revenue only." Governor Hendricks has backed water on the question in an astonishing manner—or a manner that would be astonishing in anybody but an ambitious politician. He has evidently taken a hint from Gen. Hancock's naive deliverance on this subject, and would recognize in a tariff law not only the necessities of revenue, but "the welfare of business." The gist of his excuse for thus trimming on the question is that his party doesn't win on the other tack. He does not understand why the voters of Indiana are influenced by the "shouts for protection;" but, inasmuch as they are, he thinks "a prudent leadership will recognize and respect the fact." Everywhere the democratic conventions are dodging this issue, or hedging upon it. In Pennsylvania their convention was mum as an oyster; not even the tariff as "a local question," which Gen. Hancock remembered to have heard about in that state when he was a young man, received the faintest recognition. Is the party afraid of its principles—or hasn't it any? How much longer does it propose to base its appeal for power upon its appetite for the offices, or to beg for the confidence of the people because it has "accepted" republican accomplishments and rebuked republican iniquity?

The American buffalo, once numerous from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is fast disappearing, and must within a few years be numbered with the extinct species of animals. A majority of the settlers in the far west, though they do not object to buffalo meat, regard with complacency the early disappearance of the herds of wild cattle which but recently covered the unsubdued pastures between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains. That, they think, will furnish a satisfactory solution of the Indian question. A western contemporary says: "Deprive the red man of buffalo and he cannot, during midwinter especially, carry on a successful raid. From the bison he obtains his provisions, robes and covering. Nothing so harassed and weakened Sitting Bull and his band, when driven over the Canada border, as the absence of buffalo in that region. When the last herds become finally annihilated, nothing remains for the Indian but a semi-civilized and agricultural life. Holding this view, the extinction of this huge nomad of the plains may be looked forward to, if not with satisfaction, at least with resignation by the sportsmen of the land, and especially by the frontiersmen, who have suffered so much at the hands of the Sioux and other warlike bands."

Alleged Monopoly Men.

New York, Oct. 26.—The *Sun* says in an editorial note: The monopolies are getting deep root in the senate. Of the new men Camden represents the Standard Oil Company, Miller of California the Fur Seal Corporation, Miller of New York the Wood Pulp Company, and Wilson is attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad and will serve that interest faithfully.

EGYPTIAN MECHANICS.

R. S. Poole in Contemporary Review.

The height of the great pyramid, the tomb of Khufu of Cheops, of the fourth dynasty, was originally 480 feet 9 inches, and the base 764 feet. It is virtually a mass of solid masonry, for the rock must take up but a small proportion of the interior, and the chambers and passages have no appreciable relation to the whole bulk. The material chiefly employed is the limestone on which the structure stands, which was in part cleared away to make a level platform; but the fine quality used for the casing stones and lining of passages, was quarried on the other side of the river, nearly ten miles away; and the red granite, also used for inner casing and for the sarcophagus, was quarried at Syene, at the extreme south of Egypt, nearly 550 miles by the course of the river. We must remember that the third pyramid, now 203 feet high, was cased in part, or wholly, with granite of Syene. How did the Egyptians contrive to transport and raise these vast blocks of stone? Let us look at the whole process. First, the labor of quarrying, without any of the modern aids of blasting, must have been enormous, especially when the hard red granite, which turns the edges of our modern steel tools and yet was cut by bronze ones, had to be hewn out and shaped into accurate blocks. The transport to the river was no difficult, and the descent on rafts during the high Nile would have met no risks but from sandbanks. At this period of the year the rafts would have been brought by a canal very near the site of the pyramid. A causeway of which there are remains, would have made the land transport less difficult. But it must be remembered that the only mode of moving great masses on land was by means of sledges drawn by men or oxen. So far we see only a vast expenditure of almost unaided labor; how vast we do not appreciate, for it is beyond imagination to muster the tremendous work. We are constantly confused by our being unable to cast away the modern notions of facility to which we are accustomed. All this preliminary labor was followed by the actual work of building. The great pyramid is not a mass of piled-up stones; it is a model of constructive skill. A sheet of paper cannot be placed between the casing stones, and we can scarcely imagine that any mortar was spread on their sides. The passages present no roughness that could arrest the sarcophagus. Everything was exquisitely finished. Allowance was made for the pressure of the vast mass. The great chamber of the sarcophagus has no less than five small chambers above it to lighten the superincumbent weight; over the entrance of the first passage two great stones are placed in a vaulted position for the same purpose. In consequence nothing has given away. Our real difficulty begins when we endeavor to explain any mode by which the great blocks of which the pyramid is built were placed in position at their various heights until the top stone was put upon the summit, and the work of casing completed the wonder. It would be easy to find a method if it did not entail as much labor as the building of the pyramid itself. Rejecting any such view the most reasonable conjecture that can be offered is that inclined planes ran along the sides of the giant steps by which the pyramid was built, and that the stones were dragged up them by the workmen. It is necessary here to note that when the mummy of the king had been placed in the sepulchral chamber, the entrance passage was permanently closed, and heavy portcullises lowered at intervals; this needing great mechanical skill. The chapel attached to each pyramid for the sepulchral rights was built at a suitable distance in front of it, contrary to the practice in tombs of subjects around, in which the chapel was constructed in the mass of the masonry, or hewn in the rock. The final closing of every pyramid, which was the universal custom, is an important fact, which is in itself enough to disprove a scientific heresy, according to which deep secrets were concealed in the heart of the great pyramid for the enlightenment of remote generations. Prof. Piazzi Smyth does not consider the red granite sarcophagus a royal coffin, like every other sarcophagus in Egypt, but a divinely appointed sacred standard, connecting the ancient measures with, for instance, the English inch. Yet more, here, and in other parts of the pyramid, he fancies that he sees the indications of profound astronomical truths, which were unknown to the old Egyptians. This phantasy has been pushed to the length of making the pyramid, not alone a record of an ancient faith, but a stone prophecy of the ages to come. An Egyptologist may ridicule a theory which destroys the whole value of his labors; a logician may protest against the selection of one pyramid on which to found a hypothesis, and the rejection of all others, and the choice of measurements which best suit the evolution of the fancies of the speculator; but the true answer can only be given by good mathematicians. They can explain the reasons of the proportions which have been interpreted away from their original purpose, and show how easy it is to prove anything to the uninitiated by those "dangerous p'ythians," numbers which at last deceive the theorist himself. Sir Henry James, royal engineer, and Prof. Wackerbarth, of Upsala, have thus abundantly refuted the extraordinary fancies of Prof. Piazzi Smyth.

INDIAN NAMES.

[November Atlantic.

Nomenclature among the Indians is apt to be exceedingly bewildering, both to themselves and everybody else, from the fact that one name, whether of a person or thing, never has the slightest distinct relation to another. The uncivilized have evidently never met with the necessity of permanently identifying members of the same family, and in permitting the young man, just warrior-grown, to choose a name for himself, or compelling him by persistency of use to keep the one he received before he knew it, or to accept the cognomen chosen for him by his associates, they are certainly carrying their ideas of native freedom to the utmost limit. To one unacquainted with the customs which dictate these names, the ridiculous and often apparently meaningless titles seem absurd freaks of fancy. This they often are, to be sure, but as frequently they have a significance which honors the man, if it does not designate his family. Ordinarily, however, the appellation he receives is obtained at random, and is likely to be changed any time, either by the wearer or his friends. In fact, it is quite the thing for a warrior to change his name after each exploit, always adopting some descriptive and complimentary title; or perhaps—unfortunately for him—in case of failure in an expedition, cowardice, or some evidence of weakness he has it changed for him by his friends. All Indians, even great chiefs, seem to possess a very remarkable fondness for nicknaming; and while the leading man in the tribe may insist on being called by his own choice title, nothing prevents his being known and designated by a very different and perhaps uncomplimentary name. As deformities, peculiarities of character, or accidents to limb or feature often suggest the names, it is sometimes impossible to know by the appellation whether the warrior is in contempt or honor amongst his associates. Strangely enough, too, however far from flattering the title of a warrior, he is sure to accept it sooner or later. There is a single approach to general custom in the naming of sons by their fathers and daughters by their mothers. Daughters' names are never altered, and as married women do not take their husbands' names, there is nothing in the appellation to indicate whether an Indian woman is married or single.

DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF BLOODED CATTLE.

[Chicago Tribune.

Within the past few years there seems to have grown up a feeling among cattle men that prices for pedigreed beef cattle have ruled too high, both at home and abroad. The consequence of this growing belief is that more attention is being paid to dairy interests, and the most successful breeders are slowly recognizing the fact that the demand for fancy cattle is being curtailed. Time was when the auctioneer who was engaged in knocking down this class of cattle confined himself entirely to recommending them as beef producers and the rivalry resulting from the endeavors of breeders to bring out fattening qualities made it unnecessary to mention facts in regard to the record of cattle as milk producers. Exorbitant prices have resulted in confining this rivalry largely to a class of men whose wealth makes it possible to tie up large sums of money in the proprietorship of herds whose chief recommendation is that they are the descendants of some one of the great English families of short-horn cattle. This is especially the case across the water, and is becoming very noticeable in this country. The younger and less wealthy breeders are awakening to a knowledge of the fact that this species of rivalry is beyond their means, and they have in consequence begun to cast about for some less costly and risky investment which will guarantee a reasonable profit. Dairy cattle are, therefore, rapidly increasing in number, as the record of the fairs of this season conclusively proves. All over the country entries in this class have largely outnumbered the beef breeds, and a casual glance over the records of sales during the past summer shows that cattle whose chief recommendation is their capacity for milk are being eagerly sought at fair prices by men who in former years are handled beef cattle. The moral of this condition is that breeders of cattle must begin to calculate on capacity for the dairy. This view of the case has too long been ignored by breeders, especially short-horn men, who will have to add to their claims of merit that of presenting good and valuable cattle for general farm purposes, outside of the simple beef phase of the subject.

Keene cabled a gift of $10,000 to the jockey who rode Foxhall to victory. Pretty good wages for a job that it took less than four minutes to dispose of.

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.

OLYMPIA, Oct. 26.

COUNCIL.

Council met this morning according to adjournment.

A petition was presented from 784 citizens of Clarke county, asking for local option in relation to sale of intoxicating drinks. On motion of Evans petition was referred to committee on military affairs.

C. M. No. 3, introduced by Miller, to amend revised statutes in relation to appointment of shipping commissioners, providing for their appointment by district judges; adopted.

C. B. No. 60, by Sharpstein, to attach the county of Yakima to the 2d judicial district; passed.

C. B. 61, by Sharpstein, to amend an act in relation to taxes; referred.

C. B. No. 62, by Long, to legalize roads and highways in Lewis, Cowlitz and San Juan counties; referred.

C. M. 4, by Hoover, in relation to banks and banking institutions; adopted.

H. M. 4, relative to establishing a land office at Conpville was amended to include La Conner and Seattle; adopted.

C. B. 5, in relation to counties; passed.

C. B. 31, to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases in any town or city in Washington territory; passed.

C. B. No. 46, regulating practice of medicine and surgery, provoked considerable discussion by Hungate moving to strike out section 4 of the bill. The amendment was lost and bill passed.

C. B. No. 68, by Calhoun, to allow all persons attaining majority to vote regardless of sex; killed.

HOUSE.

H. B. No. 48, introduced by Holcomb, to provide for appointment of justices of peace.

H. B. No. 49, by Clark, for relief of chief clerks.

H. B. No. 50, by Kuhn, authorizing the Quincy Street Wharf Company to construct a wharf at Port Townsend.

H. B. No. 33, relative to certain animals running at large, was passed.

H. B. No. 38, relating to town plats, was passed.

H. M. No. 6, by Holcomb, relative to appointment of a shipping commissioner, was referred.

Council adjourned till to-morrow.

House took a recess till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

H. B. No. 47, an act to confirm the title of the Seattle and Walla Walla railroad to certain tide lands in Elliott bay came from the committee with adverse report, which was adopted. So the bill was lost.

C. B. No. 20, amending an act regulating practice in civil actions, was passed.

H. B. No. 62, substitute for H. B. No. 43, an act to amend section 145 of the probate practice act was submitted to judiciary committee.

Judson introduced H. B. No. 63, an act regulating fees and costs; referred.

The house went into committee of the whole on H. B. No. 15, the election law. After considerable time spent in discussing amendments, the committee rose and reported progress. The house then adjourned.

THE NORTHWEST.

Washington Territory.

About $100 have been subscribed for the purpose of building an Episcopal church at Colfax.

An effort is being made to have the district court removed from Spokan Falls to Cheney. The people at the Falls protest.

There are two shifts of men employed on the grade between Grange City and Texas Ferry, and the work is carried on night and day. Heavy blasts are heard at all hours.

The owners of the celebrated Medical Lake in Spokan county have procured evaporators and are engaged in manufacturing powders. The water contains one-fifth of 1 per cent. of solid matter. The powders may be dissolved in rain water, which will then contain all the medical properties of the water taken directly from the lake.

Eastern Oregon.

Cummings' station, about six miles above Wallula, is the point of export for Big and Little Greasewood, Vansyckle, the heads of Holeman, Alkali and Gerking gulches, also the heads of the Cold spring and Juniper countries. There is also a large amount of grain hauled from about Centerville and Wild Horse. There have been four prairie schooners (from eight to fourteen horses (or mules) power running on this line for some time past, besides smaller craft without number. Cummings' station is blockaded with grain, there being no room on the platform and but little on the ground. For ever 50 tons that are shipped, they receive 200 more to be piled upon the ground.

Idaho.

Horse buyers from Montana recently purchased 100 head of horses in Lewiston, paying therefor $50 per head.

Wm. Porter, long a resident of Lewiston, was found dead in his bed at that place one morning last week. He was 61 years of age.

The grand jury report the jail and court house at Lewiston, to be in a decayed condition and totally inadequate to the needs of justice in those parts.

No trace of James Donovan, who disappeared from the farm of John Fitzgerald, near Mt. Idaho some weeks since, has been discovered. He had in his possession or secreted about the place, between $5000 and $6000, and it is feared that he has met foul play.

A Moscow correspondent says: The chief items of importance here are the Lo Lo pass and the railroad boom. We are in better hopes of getting a railroad through this place now than we have been heretofore. We are located almost on a direct line of the most accessible route through one of the best agricultural districts in all north Idaho, and have the best facilities for the railroad company to run the trunk line through here, or extend a feeder into our midst. We have fine agricultural land on the south, west and north of us, and on the east as fine a body of timber land as was ever in this or any other country.

The Widow Merritt of Goshen, Mo., read in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* a suggestion that President Arthur might wisely seek in the west a lady qualified to be mistress of the White House. She wrote at once to the editor: "When I saw your advice I immediately said to myself, I will ask you if you would write to President Arthur, and, if he has not already taken some one, I would ask him to try me for three or six months, and this for no salary or reward. I only want to get in and take the responsibility for a time, and then, should he not find me all I promise, I will give it up." Mrs. Merritt was for years housekeeper of her late husband's hotel in Louisville, and she thinks the experience there gained would enable her to "take entire charge of the White House from top to bottom." She takes pains to state, lest there should be some misapprehension, that she wishes the president to take her as a housekeeper and not as a wife.

Tammany Declares War.

[New York Evening Express, Tam. Dem.]

To the wreckers and margiots who, by bribery and lying, have got control of the state organization, war, bitter and relentless, to the end. And war, not because you are worth fighting, for you deserve contempt; but war for the sake of the principles you have disgraced and betrayed, and the party you have defeated already more than once, and are now hurrying to ruin.

In the Steps of Dr. Swing.

[Boston Herald.]

Dr. Thomas is likely to follow in the steps of Dr. Swing, and have the privilege of an independent church in Christendom, but, before this takes place, his manly effort to retain standing room in the Methodist body will command for him the widest sympathy outside of that connection.

Two Kinds of Suspension.

[Chicago Times.]

Guiteau wishes a suspension of public opinion for one year, and public opinion wishes a suspension of Guiteau for about twenty minutes.

"Mr. Smith," said a lady at a fair, "won't you please buy this bouquet to present to the lady you love?" "Twouldn't be right," said Mr. Smith, "I'm a married man."

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC.

NEW FALL GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
[illegible]

NEW
SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS,
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Black and Colored Cashmeres,
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Plaids, Plain & Fancy Dress Goods,
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Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, etc.
NEW
CLOAKS, DOLMANS, ULSTERS.
A FULL LINE OF
DOMESTIC AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
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All of the above goods sold at the
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SCROLL-SAW WOODS.
DAYTON, HALL & LIMBERSON
Cor. First and Taylor Sts.
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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Sterling exchange on London bankers, 60 days, 50 1/4; do, documentary, 50 3/4.

Transfers—5@7½.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Sterling exchange, prime bankers, long, 84 81½; short, 84 85½. Good commercial, from 2@3½c lower; documentary, 2@3½c lower.

Silver bullion, 1000 fine, ℘ one ounce, 112½.

U. S. bonds—3½s, 100⅝; 4½s, 127⅛; 4s, 115.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, [illegible]

U. S. Bonds—3½s 102⅝.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26.

Wheat is dull and low; Choice valley nominal at $1 77½ per cental.

The British bark Glengaber, which arrived in Astoria yesterday, from Liverpool, brings a general cargo, consisting of salt, cement, tin plates and chemicals to Balfour, Guthrie & Co., and a large lot of chemicals and glass to Bolling, Davis & Co.

ENTERED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE TO-DAY.

British ship Thunderbolt, Jarvis, 1193 tons, from Cape Town, with 535 tons sand ballast.

British ship Brecon, Christie, 1220 tons, from Melbourne, with 700 tons sand ballast.

Steamship State of California, from San Francisco, with passengers, mails and general cargo of merchandise.

British ship Philip Nelson, Freeze, 546 tons, from Hiogo, Japan, in ballast.

CLEARED.

British bark Scottish Knight, Lawson, 816 tons, for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, with 21,732 centals wheat.

British ship Charles Worsley, Morgan, 1395 tons, for Liverpool, with 11,000 barrels flour. The Worsley will complete cargo at Astoria with flour lightered from Portland.

NEW YORK FREIGHTS AND MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Although there is more doing in the freight market via Cape Horn yet it is no plainly observed for the reason that the great bulk of shipments are made by certain regular shippers who are in receipt of numerous orders from their correspondents. However ships in berth are in receipt of increased shipments. The Goodwin has sailed with a full cargo, comprising in part 200 boxes soap, 140 bbls whisky, 600 cases canned goods, 450 bbls plaster, 72 bales hemp, 45 bbls pitch, 1560 kegs nails, 100 bbls resin, 338 tons coal and a lot of railroad iron. The St. Mark will finish in a day or two and will be the last departure of the month.

Rates remain steady at last quotations. Tonnage is not plenty by any means, but lines manage to secure what they require. The latest charter is the new ship James Thomas, 2000 tons, to load a general cargo at this port.

Overland freights continue quite active and shipments include very many goods suitable for holiday. Markets show a fair degree of activity.

Wheat—Inactive and flat.

Barley—Quiet and firmer.

Pork and Lard—Dull, prices steady.

Rio Coffee—Improved demand; quarter higher.

Refined Sugar—Quieter, prices easier.

Foreign fruits—Quiet; raisins dull and lower; loose muscatel $2 45; London layers $3 05; Valencias 10c; prunes firm, new 8⅞c; old 7½@7¾c.

Hides—Quiet, steady.

Turpentine—Quiet but higher.

Petroleum—Crude.

Sperm oil—Active, firm; sales 2050 bbls for export at full prices.

Our Wheat Production.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The *Commercial Bulletin* makes a careful estimate on the basis of figures furnished yesterday by the department of agriculture at Washington in regard to the acreage and yield of wheat per acre in each of the states this year, and concludes the total harvest of the country to be 381,430,000 bushels of wheat, against 498,100,000 in 1880, and by a revised estimate it is shown the wheat crop of 1881 falls 117,100,000 bushels below that of last year. From these figures must be deducted the increase of old wheat carried into the new crop-year over the same item for last year. On the other hand allowance must be made in estimating the exportable surplus for increased home requirements, arising from the actual growth of population and unprecedented immigration, much of which has settled in wheat growing regions.

Chicago Produce Quotations.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Wheat—Steady; $1 33⅝ cash; $1 34½ November.

Corn—Strong, higher; 62½ cash; 63⅞ November.

Pork—Firm, higher; $16 50 cash; $17 80 January.

Lard—Firmer; $11 45 cash; $11 80 January.

Gold and Stock Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.

Receipts—Wheat, 165,000 centals, including 100,000 aboard ship Tonr; 5500 qr sks; oats, 650 ctls; potatoes, 3500 sks; eggs, 12,100 doz.

Wheat—The market is unfavorably affected by Liverpool advices; buyers bid lower; among sales yesterday were 100 tons extra choice shipping, $1 77⅛; 175 tons choice shipping, $1 75⅛; it is doubtful if the same could be duplicated to-day. No sales of No. 1 reported; $1 75 bid for choice shipping.

Flour—Market quiet, quotations unchanged.

Barley—Feed—There is more selling pressure and the market is not so firm; sales of fine coast at $1 40; good coast feed offered at $1 42½; prices unchanged for brewing.

Oats—The market is very quiet, buyers holding off to obtain concessions; no change in quotations.

Potatoes—The market is steady; Chili Garnet and Peerless, $1 20@1 25; sweet, 87½c.

Onions—Stocks are large; quote at 60@85c.

Wool—Supplies of inferior wool are heavy; there is no demand for defective wools at prices asked; stocks of Oregon are reduced; quotations mostly nominal and unchanged.

Hops—The market is easier; Russian river offered at 25c; quote Oregon and Washington at 22½@25c.

Butter and Eggs—Unchanged.

CHARTERED.

To Cork, U. K., prior to arrival, Br bark Corolla, 1328 tons, 72s 6d; to Cork, U. K., or Havre, Br bark Victor, 70s, prior to arrival.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

Wheat—Market quiet $1 43@1 48.

Flour—Steady.

Hides and Wool—Unchanged.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.

Wheat—$1 34½ November.

Pork—$16 85 bid November.

BEERBOHM'S ENGLISH REPORTS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Floating cargoes—Quiet but steady.

Cargoes on passage—Inactive.

Mark Lane—Slow.

English and French country markets—Quiet.

Imports of wheat into U. K., during past week, 175,000 to 180,000 qrs.

Imports of flour into U. K. during past week, 125,000 to 130,000 bbls.

Liverpool spot—Dull.

Shipping Intelligence.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—In port—Br bk Lizzie Bell, for San Francisco.

Sailed—Oct. 24—Br bk Wanlock, Portland, Oregon.

The ship Edward O'Brien was damaged docking at Liverpool.

Spoken—Sept. 11, lat 58 N, long 70, Am ship St. David, New York to San Francisco; Aug. 28, lat 5 N, long 18, Br bk Alumnus, Antwerp to San Diego.

NANAIMO, Oct. 24.—Arrived—Str Mylton Castle, San Francisco.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Sailed—Am ship Great Admiral, Tacoma; 26, Am ship Philip Fitzpatrick, Portland, Oregon.

PORT DISCOVERY, Oct. 25.—Sailed—Brig Deacon, San Francisco.

PORT MADISON, Oct. 2.—Sailed—Bk Vidette, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Arrived—Bk R. B. Ham, Port Blakely; bk Columbia Port Discovery; Br bk Victoria, Grimsby.

Sailed—Str City of Chester, Portland; bk Mary Glover, Port Discovery; str City of Tokio, Yokohama; Am ship Hagins, Liverpool; British Hengist, Cork, U. K.; Br bk Cologna, Cork, U. K.

ASTORIA, Oct. 26.—The 1 mail has crossed out at 2 P. M.; Harry Morse, in tow of the Dixie, arrived down at 4 P. M.; Rainy; weather thick.

8 A. M.—Edith Lorne, in tow of the Cara Parker, started up; rainy; wind light southerly; Str Oregon crossed out at noon.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.

MORNING SESSION.

300 Ophir	5¼@5⅜	100 Belcher	1 90@1 95
110 G & C	6⅞	165 S Nev	3½
150 B & B	11¼@11⅜	450 Bullion	60
745 Cala	75@70	100 Exchequer	1 40
140 Savage	3 85@3 90	365 Overman	2½@2 60
50 Con Va	2 40	605 Union	13½@13⅜
450 Potosi	2½	120 Alta	3 75@4
50 Caollar	2 10	2140 Caledonia	2 50
120 H & N	3	105 S Hill	30c
110 Point	1 90@1 95	100 Occidental	1½
350 Jacket	2 85@3 10	150 Andes	1 55
10 Alpha	3 40	150 Lady Wash	.20
50 Imperial	.25	200 Benton	.70

AFTERNOON BOARD.

1050 N Belle	11⅝@10	500 Noonday	.30c
Eureka	17@17¼	50 N Noonday	.5
200 Star	20c	225 Oro	.35
110 Albion	2½@2 40	301 Bodie Tunnel	1 40
110 Bay	2½	30 Albion	3 30
563 Bechtel	50@60	10 S King	19⅝
200 Mono	3⅛		

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THE OREGON
FURNITURE MANF'G CO.
Have Just Received, Direct from the Factories,
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Carpets
Ever brought to this market, consisting of Velvet, Ingrain, Extra Super, Three-Ply, Tapestry, Body Brussels, Moquette, and Axminster, which they offer at very low prices.
The Company also carry a fine stock of
Furniture
of their own make, which they are able to guarantee as being superior in finish and workmanship to any imported from California or the Eastern States.
Warerooms, cor. First and Yamhill streets.

Carpets.
WALTER BROS.
We are prepared to offer to the public a very Large and Well Selected stock of the
NEWEST DESIGNS & COLORS
IN
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Which we will sell for the next thirty days at
VERY LOW PRICES.
Being the only exclusive Carpet House in the city and having our resident buyers in the great market centres of this country and in Europe, ou. stock comprises a full line of everything appertaining to our business, and we will sell our goods at
PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY.
WALTER BROS.
88 FIRST ST.

PREPARATORY
TO
REMOVAL,
J. L. BIRMINGHAM,
First St., corner Salmon,
Announces a Sweeping Reduction in All Grades of
FURNITURE,
CARPETS, etc.
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
Being anxious to open his magnificent brick store, now being erected on east side First st., near Main, on or about 1st of November, with a Splendid Line to arrive DIRECT from Eastern Factories, he will dispose of his present well assorted stock, to avoid moving the same, at
ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

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SEWING
MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
92 Morrison St., Portland.
o28d

$250 REWARD.
The Board of Fire Underwriters of San Francisco hereby offer a Reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the arrest within Six Months from this date and conviction of any person or persons found guilty of Arson in the city of Portland, Oregon.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD,
J. L. JONES,
OLIVER HAWES,
Committee on Arson.
San Francisco, Sept. 13 1881. o5d3m

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DISCOVERY
LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES.

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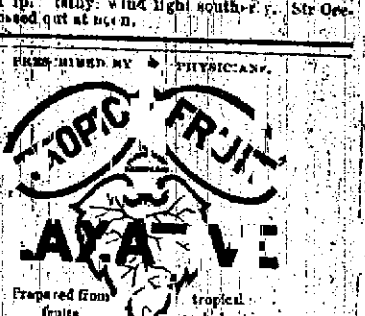

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Quality, ORDINARY and EXTRA. The EXTRA we maintain is second to none in the world for any class of machinery. Send for circulars.
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Such as SPERMATORRHŒA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, or LOSS OF PHYSIC VITALITY. Nearly two-thirds of all the Chronic Diseases spring, either directly or indirectly, from some derangement of the sexual system, and yet this subject is neglected by the majority of the Medical Profession.
I know that persons who are unfortunate enough to be afflicted by any form of sexual disease have a delicacy in calling upon the proper physician to have, from a sense of modesty and sometimes from ignorance and permit those diseases to exist until their constitutions become corrupted, their organizations broken down and the hope of future happiness blighted, until death becomes a welcome messenger to carry them out of their miserable existence.
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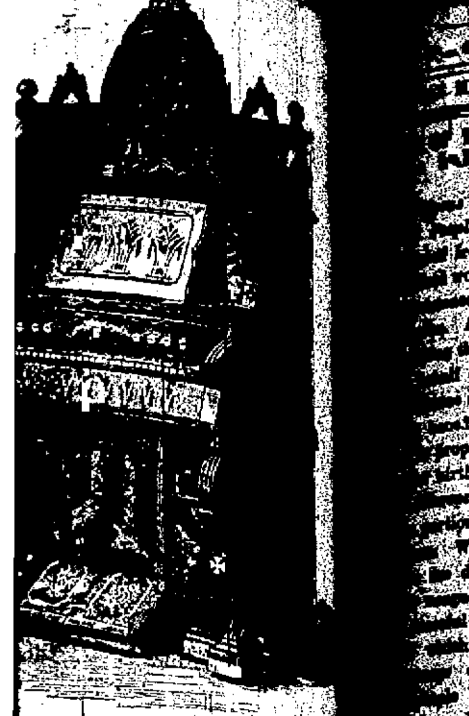

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Labor, saves Wear, saves time.
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Oregonian.

GE EDITION.

MORNING, OCT. 27, 1881.

THE PORTLAND IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

and Sympathizers of a Another serious crisis Ireland attracts the attention world, and demands the attention of all having Irish blood Americans and sympathizers the same freedom you enjoy, of our suffering people, we a part of you, and appre beneficial effects of free institu propagate the same ideas in the earth. The efforts of our people represented by English agency portion of the press and contain We come to show you that deserving of your sympathy. was instituted to obtain, agitation, redress of the which caused Ireland to suffer of an annual starvation, becoming united in making upon the English govern that would give the farm classes the means of living each year to the charity of These demands have been met and coercive measures. representatives in the English been turned out and im and protestations have Military forces have ejected throughout Ireland thou not being able to pay alien and cruel oppressors. been sacrificed and thousands country to seek homes else the assistance and against the Irish representatives in par has been passed which has by the whole Irish people in English government ignores people and forces their law the bayonet. Again, all the of Ireland are proclaimed and the land. Ten thousand were ordered to Ireland to there for the purpose exterminating a people their coercion laws from having any The leaders of all imprisoned. Parnell always advocated peace exhortations preserved trying period of agita been chosen by the vin British minister, Glad captured of the best citizens every portion of the prison without a trial, and named by government daring to give utter Ireland as the present record on the part of a policy more before the late con where every part of voice and declared was only one step to from oppression. independence of Ire must have the assist

of America of ev loyalty to judge our be influenced by a misrepresents and ridi Irish people. We right and humanity and not in the principles of this we should in every a struggling people to same republican free appreciate, and which and prosperity of this of Ireland would but it would be an No contin imagined which would the United States. It to say of America England:

mountain wave,

the work of the pirat right hand young republic to the trident of the world. more with those Europers which and which lighted blaze of the stars and

of traffic and your length and breadth have golden It would put at of every American politi revolutionize the empire his republ Ireland," says the be gratifying to but it is impossible independence to England to Ire important part government rather hands of rival powers and how it as a mil

Washington were strug republic sentiments of and published repeat English power. should America be recovered into and held as the American people endowed with liber renounce their free and tortured by re into the arms of sorrows on her the common cry throughout the Bulgarians, Austrians the Boers and others, prophecy is always the is ever identical, is daily and invari of events. Being is likewise false when

gradually undermining The tide of trade, the of commerce—all England. The founda paralyzes her industry, exports her gold, and turns her oper

be the liberation Ireland are laboring fall. America un every effort in the to the position of the nations of the the statesmen of that peril that they have horrible methods of con converted mind of the of Americans, and sorrow and extraor for the death of our the friendship of this in their pay a in every state in the in oblivion all which the de their blood in driving Columbia the com English supremacy. if America is to meet English agency hypocriti England as their friends; to horrors and cruelty prac against the people seeking their of their attempt to in 1842; to remind attempt of England by instigating ing and Sioux in 1855; the many insults received Ireland of their open to the republic during their wanton destruction in defence and money

expended to defeat the union cause. Ask Americans why did not England tender her friendship and sympathy? Why did they help with their money and influence and recognition of the confederates to overthrow our federal government? Why did not the English authorities and their people display the same grief for our murdered and honored president, Abraham Lincoln (whose one act of emancipation was sufficient to demand the respect of the world) as they have shown lately? Tell Americans the causes lie in the fact that England fears America and fails not to remember that seven million of her citizens are sworn to be revenged for the wrongs and continued oppression of their native land, and that no matter what influence may be resorted to, Irishmen will ever foster and engender the deepest hate and enmity for England so long as she retains her hold or continues her supremacy of Ireland. Tell Americans that should a difficulty arise between the two countries no Englishman can be depended on to fight against England. Tell Americans that England keeps possession of a part of this continent for no other purpose than to extend her empire should an opportunity occur, and her action during the late rebellion was to bring about such an opportunity. Tell them that had the blood of England flowed in the cause of freedom and mingled with that of France, Germany and Ireland on the battle fields that their agents and hireling press would have buried in oblivion on the plea that "blood is thicker than water," that they would celebrate their victories and transmit to their descendants a desire to keep fresh the anniversaries of victories they have contributed for centuries where despotism was the gainer. Tell those Americans who favor the cultivation of kindred relationship with Ireland, that there is less of English blood than that of any other nation, and that what there is generally is found among the enemies of our republican form of government, for in it they recognize a standing menace to the monarchical institutions. Ask Americans to consider which have proved their most steadfast friends, England or Ireland. When England was raising men and money to crush out the aspirations of the American colonists, she called on the Irish parliament for reinforcements and money. Did she receive it? No! But on the contrary a vote of sympathy and encouragement was passed, being the first recognition of the noble patriots who were struggling against strong odds as our people are now struggling to obtain their freedom. Ask Americans to extend the same sympathy to us, and tell them that every battle-field of the union is dyed with Irish blood to uphold the same principles for which they have themselves bled. Irishmen can be depended on by America in time of peril. We now ask them to help us. Our foe is their hereditary foe, whose weapon of defense is armed force backed up by treachery, deceit and hypocrisy. Let Irishmen throughout the land prove by their unity that we are in earnest in wresting Ireland from England, and help will be spontaneously given, and remember that "God helps those who help themselves."

FOOTHILLS OF BENTON COUNTY.

["T. S." in Oregon Colonist.]

Two miles west of Corvallis, which town is pleasantly situated upon the left bank of the Willamette river, the foothills commence. Those nearest Corvallis are now covered, a great part, with oak trees and oak shrubs, beneath which there is very fine pasture. A few years ago these hills were covered with thousands of sheep, which were a source of considerable profit for the farmers who owned them. The farmers here used to make 75 per cent. profit on their sheep, and it can be done again if they were properly attended to. The scab got among them, and, owing to the bad fences, spread rapidly. One by one the flocks were sold off till now there are but two or three left. Owing to there being no bounty on coyotes of late years, they have increased wonderfully, and the farmers now lose nearly all their increase by them. Half a dozen good hounds, however, would chase them out of the neighborhood as they are great cowards. Horses and cattle have now taken the place of sheep and pay very well. The land on these hills is worth from $5 to $25 per acre, according to situation, etc. One of these farms, if well farmed, will pay for itself in five years. I know one which has done much more than this, for it is now worth three times its cost five years ago, and annually has been bringing in the owner at least 40 per cent. on his capital invested. Dairying and hog farming also pay well, for the hogs need very little but grass and apples here to fatten them. The latter at the present time is an especially lucrative business, owing partly to the scarcity of hogs in this neighborhood. Towards the end of winter and in early in spring, bacon fetches from twelve to eighteen cents per pound in Corvallis, and it is often impossible to get it even at that price.

The foothills also grow splendid grain. A farmer who lives three miles from Corvallis had 4800 bushels of wheat and oats off 300 acres. Another on an adjoining ranch had 2800 bushels off 120 acres. Some of his oats went as high as 70 bushels to the acre, and the whole of them averaged 50 bushels. Some of his wheat averaged 40 bushels to the acre. One great advantage of these foothills is that plowing can be continued all through the winter, The land never being too wet to plow, thus enabling the farmers to get their grain in early. Another advantage is that on account of the elevation there is little or no ague. A case of ague is very rare.

Here are also some of the finest orchards in the country, one I know annually yields about 1000 bushels of pears, 500 bushels of apples, besides large quantities of plums, quinces, cherries, grapes, etc. These hills are very lovely in spring, covered with green grass and beautiful wild flowers. On the 2d of March, last spring, I picked a bouquet containing thirteen different varieties of wild flowers in a few minutes. Wild strawberries, too, abound everywhere. In a good year the ground in some places is nearly covered with them. Altogether it would be difficult to find a prettier, pleasanter or better farming country. From the tops of the foothills, near Corvallis, very extensive views are to be had embracing the surrounding hills, the valley below dotted with the houses and barns of the farmers with here and there a small town or village, the winding Willamette and the distant Cascades, stretching in one unbroken range as far as the eye can see, with Mount Hood (11,025 feet), Jefferson and Three Sisters rearing their lofty snow-capped heads above the rest. But there are far prettier smaller landscapes of creek and canyon, hill and dale, brush and timber, amongst the beautiful foothills themselves and wider views are to be had in the mountains near the summit, where the hillsides are covered with pine and cedar and the valleys with thick brush, where every little canyon has its rippling stream and every valley its river.

The burnt woods which lie between the summit and Yaquina bay are especially adapted for stock raising. Cattle here require very little extra feeding even in winter, often none at all. The valleys are generally beaver-dam land, and are extremely fertile, as land of that description generally is. Timothy, oats and all kinds of vegetables grow splendidly. Three tons of timothy, 50 to 100 bushels of oats, and 250 bushels of potatoes are not uncommon yields per acre. I have even heard of 1400 bushels of onions per acre. But little comparatively of these hills is yet under cultivation, and there is room for a class of people who would clear and cultivate their homesteads. Now the Oregon Pacific is a certainty and Yaquina bay is being improved by the government, there will, no doubt, soon be a good market for all kinds of farm products.

As an instance of what can be done in these hills, I mention the following: A Swiss, I am well acquainted with, started in four years ago on a ranch of 160 acres, only 10 of which were clear, for which he gave $800. He paid $400 down in cash and for the remaining $400 he got a mortgage, paying the usual interest here, viz., 10 per cent. He began with no farming machinery or horses, but only $5.00 worth of provisions. Look at him now! He has reduced his mortgage to $200, besides paying the interest. He has three horses, two cows, several head of cattle, over 100 head of poultry and pigs, plows, harness, etc. He has 30 acres cleared, of which 10 acres are in timothy, off which he gets over 20 tons of hay per annum, 12 acres of oats and 7 of wheat, off which he expected over 500 bushels this year; has an acre of potatoes which would yield 100 bushels, and a splendid garden and young orchard, besides. He and his wife have made 30 pounds of butter per week, this summer, from eight cows (six of which were lent him), all of which, with his cattle, horses, etc., fed on his outside ranch. Thirty pounds of butter at 25 cents per pound, the market price here, would bring him $7 50 per week. He told me that his butter and eggs alone paid their store bill the year round.

The sale of "Kathrina" had already amounted to 100,000 copies before Dr. Holland's death. Of "Bitter-Sweet" 90,000 copies have been sold.

was under 38,000, the regular polling 21,000, independent democrats 400 republicans less than 8100.

Barb Wire Factory Destroyed by Fire.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 26.—The Omaha barb wire factory was destroyed by fire to-night.

A Lover of the Law.

A lawyer in this city who will assist in the defence of Guiteau, said to an Inter-Ocean reporter to-night, that he would advance the plea of insanity if he believed the man to be insane. He cared nothing ... but was a lover of the law.

... the British flag was run up over the state capitol and saluted by a pyrotechnic display. This finished the festivities.

MEXICO.

Railroad Matters.

City of Mexico, Oct. 27.—The government has ordered commencement of payment of subsidy to the Central railroad. It has decided that the Mexican National Railroad Co. cannot build to Coadalajara.

ANCIENT DOCUMENTS.

A package of documents forwarded to Chaplain Stubbs from Collins' landing, W. T., by Mrs. M. T. Collins, widow of Sir Knight William Collins, is replete with interest to antiquarians and members of the "mystic tie."

The first is a little dingy-looking memorandum book, in which there are many words scarcely legible. The following are selections from these pages: "In the year of our Lord 1775, April, the king's troops came to Concord to take the province—stores at that place, assaulting Americans when they met them upon the road, at length fired upon them and killed eight of them; then the battle begun and our men drove them and killed about 400 of them, and lost 30 of our men," etc. On another page is this entry: "Oct 7 or 9, 1777, about 9 o'clock Burgoyne began his retreat; 10, General Gates came to them there and a part of the militia arrived at Fort Edward."

It seems as though the book belonged to an intimate friend of Samuel Cook, and that on the 20th of April, 1775, he entered the Massachusetts service under Captain Eliakim Smith and soon after received 40 shillings lawful money, or two pounds. "September 10th I left Dorchester and marched for Quebec, under the command of Captain Jonas Hubbard. June 14th, Samuel Cook and myself listed in Montreal under Captain Woodbridge of Hartland."

HARDSHIPS ENDURED.

"October 13, 1775, we came to the third pond; there we had to carry our loading two miles and a quarter, and no roads; 15th inst. had to carry our batteaux about six rods, and we came about 16 miles that day. We steered from Kennebeck river to Dead river about west; 24th we swung our packs with what little food we had and marched for the head of Chaudere river; then we marched down the river as fast as we could to get to the inhabitants as quick as possible, for we like to suffer very much with hunger, some of us being out of provisions already, and others not having enough for one meal. Thus we marched; some had nothing to eat for three days, and eat dog at last. We marched with hungry bellies. November 2d we met some cattle. Colonel Arnold sent them to us by some Frenchmen, which was a very pleasant sight to us. We were two months on the march from Boston to Quebec. We landed at Wolf's cove November 13. Marched across Abraham's plains. From this place we fled towards Montreal. We found it not safe to stay there for want of ammunition, for we had lost the greater part of it on our journey, and our numbers being small to theirs withall, for about one-half of our men were turned back, when upon the march, because our provision was so short, and we had certain news from a friar that they were coming out upon us. Our army were almost naked in this cold country; some of us lost our clothes in the rivers, some wore them out and some were so weak that they could not carry them and so left them in the woods, and several died in the woods by reason of the cold, hunger and fatigue, and some actually starved to death."

Among the documents accompanying the above is a sir knight's certificate of membership engrossed by hand in old German text letters. It was issued to "Sir Charles Collins, probably the father of our William, in the town of Bandon, on the registry of Ireland, this 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1819, and of Masonry 5819, and of the Order of Knights Templars 700, and of Malta 683." The top of this document has a huge skull and cross bones entwined by a serpent. On one side stands an hour glass and a scythe on the other. These also are drawn by hand and not printed. Beneath these hyroglyphics is this forcible caption: "In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, amen." A black ribbon and black wax seal is in the left hand lower corner, and these names on the opposite corner: Stephen Mosely, C. G.; Thos. Weekes, G. M.; Richd. Beamish, G. W.; Chas. Murray, 2d G. W. The second Masonic document is from Royal Arch Lodge No. 220, Kinsale, and is in bold script, written by hand. It bears date "15th day April 1819, of masonry 5819, of royal arch excellent and super-excellent masonry 3319." It has this beautiful heading in large German text: "And the light shineth in darkness and the darkness comprehendeth it not." The usual red ribbon and seal is on it. The third document is from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and was registered 4th day of July 1814. It states that "we chiefs of the enlightened men of the most ancient and right worshipful lodge of St. John do hereby certify that Brother Charles Collins of Lodge 220 has been initiated in all the degrees of our mysteries," etc.

The documents referred to above are to be seen at the store of Fishel & Roberts.

Bad Figuring.

[New York Sun.]

One striking feature of the Chagres canal has been the vast reduction which M. de Lesseps was able to effect in the cost of its construction, by the simple process of his figures. Beginning with an estimate of $160,000,000, he succeeded by industrious calculations in bringing down the expense of the work to $130,000,000, to $120,000,000, to $110,000,000, and at last to less than $100,000,000, it use showing the enormous economical value of arithmetic, It is, perhaps, not surprising to learn that in the practical digging a slight reaction has taken place. Two Brussels excavators, which were to work economically, worked instead with shameless extravagance. Six hospitals have been planned to accommodate the expected number of invalid workmen in that region whose sanitary advantages had been so eloquently dwelt on by Mr. de Lesseps. Finally, the preliminary excavation, which was reckoned to cost three cents per cubic yard, has actually cost $1 25 per cubic yard. However, as the hypothetical arithmetic of Mr. de Lesseps sufficiently played its part while the stock was being subscribed, he will doubtless face the actual facts of construction with entire good humor.

Spain to have a New Tariff.

Madrid, Oct. 25.—Minister Camacho, proposes a gradual reduction in customs tariff. He said Spain would renounce all existing commercial treaties on promulgation of a new tariff and would conclude a fresh convention on the basis of the proposed reduction. Those nations which had no treaty with Spain will not participate in the advantages of the new tariff. Spain at the same time reserves to herself the right of imposing additional import duties upon foreign productions by sea, which are also produced in Spain and the introduction of which is calculated to prejudice home interests. Sugar would be charged a duty of 175 pesetas per 100 kilos. It is also intended to allow free coasting trade between Spain and all her colonies. No charge would be made on productions of Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippine islands, except on spirits, cocoa and coffee. Duties on these would be reduced one-half in 1885, and totally abolished in 1886. If, however, the condition of the treasury required its extension, this scheme might be abandoned.

Berlin Memorial Service.

Berlin, Oct. 25.—A Garfield memorial service by the municipality will be held Sunday, and Luerzen, sculptor, is instructed to produce a colossal bust of the late president.

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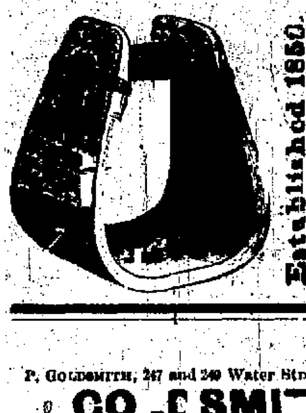

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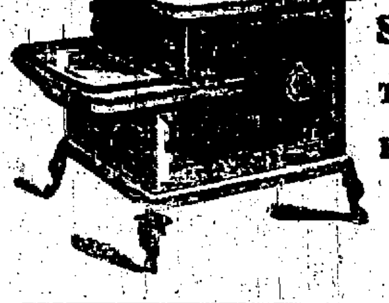

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Oct.	18	Oct.	2[illegible]	Oct.	2[illegible]	Oct.	20	Oct.	2[illegible]	Oct.	3[illegible]
Nov.	2	Nov.	7	Nov.	12	Nov.	4	Nov.	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
Nov.	17	Nov.	22	Nov.	27	Nov.	19	Nov.	2[illegible]	Nov.	[illegible]
Dec.	2	Dec.	7	Dec.	12	Dec.	4	Dec.	[illegible]	Nov.	[illegible]
Dec.	17	Dec.	2[illegible]	Dec.	27	Dec.	19	Dec.	2[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]

RIVER AND RAIL DIVISIONS.

Columbia, Willamette and Yamhill Rivers.

FEBRUARY 1, 1881.

Leave Portland for	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Dalles, Walla Walla, Umatilla and upriver points.	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM
Astoria, Kalama, Tacoma, Seattle	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Victoria, New Westminster	6 AM	....	6 AM	....	6 AM	....
Cathlam't, Bay View, Skom'c'y, Brookfi'd	6 AM	....	6 AM	....	6 AM	....
Westport, Clifton, Knappa	....	6 AM	....	6 AM	....	6 AM
Dayton	7 AM	....	7 AM	....	7 AM	....
Salem and Intermediate points	6 AM	....	....	6 AM	....	....
Points on Snake river	7 AM	....	....	7 AM	....	....

General Offices—Cor. Front and D streets.

J. McCRAKEN & Co.,
Ag'ts State of California.
A. L. MAXWELL,
Ticket agent O. R. & N. Co.
JOHN MUIR,
General Freight & Pass'r Agent.
C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager.

NORTHERN STEAMERS.

THE STEAMSHIP
IDAHO
WILL SAIL FROM
PORTLAND FOR SEATTLE
TUESDAY, OCT. 25, AT 5 A. M.

For rates of freight to Victoria and points on Puget Sound, apply to JOHN MUIR,
Gen. Freight Agent O. R. & N. Co.

Vancouver Transportation Co.

STEAMER LURLINE or VANCOUVER, CAPT. JAS. T. GRAY, will leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board, at foot of Morrison St. Wharf.
TOWING between 10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
FARE from Vancouver to Portland and return 50 cts.

People's Transportation Co.

STEAMER WASHINGTON, CAPT. CHAS. TROUP, will leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight and passage apply on board, foot of Morrison street. Towing from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BANKS.

B. P. THOMPSON, President. W. BRAZEE, Vice Pres't. W. V. SPENCER, Cashier.

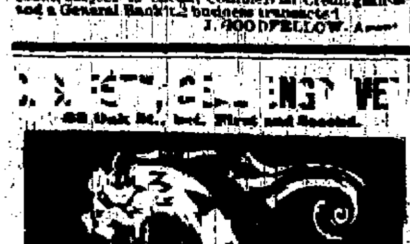
The Portland Savings Bank,
OF PORTLAND, OREGON.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
RATES—Three per cent. per annum on deposits for three months; four per cent. per annum for ... for six months; six per cent. per annum on deposits for twelve months.
Directors:
B. P. Thompson, J. W. Brazee, M. A. Burrell,
Frank Dekum, J. N. Dolph, R. Hirsch,
C. G. Skidmore, Geo. W. Weidler, W. V. Spencer,
Wm. Burnell, T. ..., ...
F. M. Warren.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON
MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK,
(LIMITED)
President of Oregon Board of Directors,
DONALD MACLEAY, Esq.,
(Of Corbitt & Macleay.)
LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE
Payable within this State.
INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS
... and 5 per cent.
WILLIAM REID, Managing Director.

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS,
Deposits Received in Coin and Currency.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT ALL POINTS.
BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE
on
SAN FRANCISCO, OREGON,
NEW YORK,
CHICAGO,
ST. LOUIS,
WASHINGTON, D. C. And HONG KONG.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid Up Capital $2,500,000
With power to increase to 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE...28 Cornhill, London.
BRANCHES...Victoria, B. C., San Francisco and Portland.
AGENTS:
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, CANADA....Bank of Montreal.
MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA...London and ... of Mexico and South America.
IRELAND....Bank of Ireland.
SCOTLAND....British Linen Company.
ENGLAND....National Provincial Bank of England.
LIVERPOOL....Bank of Liverpool. North & South Wales Bank.
This Bank transacts a General Banking business. Deposits received on current account, subject to check.
Approved Bills discounted. Loans made on available security. Collections made promptly.
Exchange sold on London, Liverpool and in the principal towns and cities in Ireland and Scotland from £1 upwards. Also on all places in Canada in sums to suit. Gold and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on New York and Chicago.
Commercial Credits granted, available in Europe, New York, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.
FRED'K TOWNSEND, Manager.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID UP CAPITAL .... £1,000,000.
Head Office, London, England.
Branches in the Dominion of Canada:
Montreal, Kingston, Fredericton, N. B.
Quebec, Brantford, St. John, N. B.
Toronto, London, Halifax,
Hamilton, Ottawa, Victoria, B. C.
In the United States:
New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Portland, Or.
AGENTS:
SCOTLAND—National Bank of Scotland. Commercial Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND—Provincial Bank of Ireland. National Bank of Ireland.
ENGLAND—National Provincial Bank of England.
LIVERPOOL—Bank of Liverpool.
PARIS, FRANCE—Marcuard, Andre & Cie.
Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers bought and sold. Bills discounted and collected. Loans made. Moneys received on special deposit or on current account, subject to check; Commercial Credit granted and a General Banking business transacted.
J. GOODFELLOW, Agent.



... 68 Oak St., bet. First and Second.

APPLE BOXES.

THE OREGON BARREL COMPANY, OF ST. Johns, have on hand and are prepared to furnish Apple Boxes for green or dried fruit. Also
Half Barrels
Upon short notice and on reasonable terms. All orders addressed to us, or to WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, agents at Portland, will receive prompt attention.
OREGON BARREL CO.
St. Johns, Oregon.
sd&wim

... ... properties and ... value
PUT UP IN CASES 10 GALLONS EACH.
Quality ORDINARY and EXTRA. ... extra ... second to none in the world for any class of machinery. Send for circular.
SKIDEGATE OIL CO., Victoria, B. C.
Agent for Portland
... KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.
Also for sale by Wadhams & Co.

RAILROADS

Northern Pacific Railroad.
PACIFIC DIVISION.
KALAMA TO TACOMA
AND
TACOMA TO WILKESON
(Coal Mines.)
Mail Line Trains Daily
DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Tacoma	7:30 A. M.	Kalama	12:00 M
Kalama	11:00 A. M.	Tacoma	3:30 P. M.

Puyallup Road Trains.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Tacoma	1:45 P. M.	Carbonado	5 P. M.
Carbonado	5:00 A. M.	Tacoma	9 A. M.

Connections.

At Tacoma with Pacific Mail Steamships for San Francisco, and with Sound steamers for Victoria, Seattle, Olympia and all points on Puget Sound.
At Lake View with stage for Steilacoom.
At Tenino with the Olympia and Tenino Railroad for Olympia.
At Kalama with O. R. & N. Co.'s boats for Portland and all railroad and steamship lines centering at Portland.
At Portland on Wednesday and Saturday at 4 A. M. with steamers for Port Townsend, Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Fraser River.

PEND D'OREILLE DIVISION.

Wallula Junction to Spokan Falls.

DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Wallula Junct'n	4:30 A. M.	Spokan Falls	5:00 P. M.
Spokan Falls	5:00 A. M.	Wallula Junct'n	5:46 P. M.

Connections.

At Wallula Junction with the O. R. & N. Co.'s Rail road line.
At Ainsworth with the O. R. & N. Co.'s steamboats for Lewiston and all intermediate points on Snake River.
At Cheney with stages for Medical Lake, Spangle and Farmington.
At Spokan Falls with stages for Colfax, Fort Colville, Lewiston, Medical Lake, Spangle, Fort Coeur d'Alene, Lake Pend d'Oreille, and all points in Northern Idaho.

Through Tickets.

Through tickets for sale at the principal offices of the Company, and at the office of the O. R. & N. Co. in Portland, Oregon, to Victoria and Seattle, etc. via P. M. S. S. Co. steamships from Tacoma, and O. R. & N. Co.'s and P. C. S. S. Co.'s steamships from Portland to San Francisco.
Through tickets to Portland, Oregon, for sale at Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Yakima.

J. W. SPRAGUE, Gen'l Sup't. OTIS SPRAGUE, Sup't Tac. Div., New Tacoma.
H. W. FAIRWEATHER, Sup't Pend d'Oreille Div., Ainsworth.

Oregonian Railway Company
LIMITED.
NEW ROUTE.

COMMENCING OCTOBER 16, 1881, AND UNTIL further notice, Trains and Steamers will run as follows:

8:15 A. M. DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, from foot of Morrison street, ... City of Salem and Salem for ... points. Close connections made ...

WESTSIDE DIVISION

With train at Fulquartz Landing, for Dundee, ... arriving at Airlie at 6:30 P. M.
RETURNING—Leave Airlie at 7:00 A. M., connecting with boat at ..., arriving at Portland 5:30 P. M.

EAST SIDE DIVISION.

With train at May's Landing for St. Paul, French Prairie, Woodburn, Silverton, ... Waldo Hills, ..., arriving at Brownsville 5:00 P. M.
RETURNING—Leave Brownsville at 6 A. M., connecting with boat at May's, arriving at Portland 5:30 P. M.

FREIGHT.

Received and forwarded daily from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. at Company's wharf foot of Madison street.

JNO. R. WHEAT, J. B. ..., General Freight and Ticket Agent.

Oregon & California R.R. Co.

[illegible]

TAYLOR'S SPRING BEDS!
(REEDER'S PATENT.)
BEST IN USE.
NEVER LOSE THEIR SHAPE!

Read the following Testimonials:

Portland, Or., Sept. 16, 1881.

I have now over eighty (80) of Taylor's Spring Beds in use in the National Hotel, ... of which have been used daily for over three years, and will say that they are in as good condition now as when put in, having needed no repairs in that time. I consider them the cheapest, cleanest and best spring bed in the market, and would not have any other kind in my hotel.

[Signed] J. B. KELLOGG, J. F. DAVIS.

Portland, Or., Aug. 26, 1881.

I have in use several of Taylor's Spring Beds, all of which give perfect satisfaction, and are to-day in as good repair as when first used, three years ago.

[Signed] JOHN M. ...

Manufactured by
L. TAYLOR,
26 Carruthers St., Portland, Or.

STORE YOUR GRAIN

Where storage is cheapest and where there is no danger from loss nor floods.

THE ASTORIA FISHERY

Will receive Grain on storage in lots of ten tons or more at

TEN CTS. PER TON PER MONTH.

FREE WHARFAGE

Will be given to vessels loading and unloading at this dock. Apply to

AUG. C. KINNEY, Astoria, Or.

WANTED!
THREE HUNDRED CHOPPERS
FOR
Clearing right of way and logging on the NORTHERN PACIFIC Railroad, at Lake Pen d'Oreille, Idaho Territory. Wages from $40 to $50 a month and board.
Apply at Company's office, Ainsworth, W. T., or at Engineer's office, Spokane Falls.
Work will last during the winter.
H. W. FAIRWEATHER, Supt.
Approved. J. W. SPRAGUE, General Supt.
September 14, 1881.

FOR ASTORIA.

STEAMER FLEETWOOD
Leave foot Morrison st. at 6 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Arriving at Astoria 12:30 P. M. Leave Astoria at 6 A. M. alternate days, arriving at Portland 1:30 P. M. Landing at intermediate points.

Cures in 30 to 90 Days. No cure, no pay. Enclose stamp for circular and price list.
H. W. HENDRICKS, 89 Morrison st., Portland, Or.

ZAN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
BROOMS AND WOODEN WARE, AND
IMPORTERS OF WILLOW WARE.
Nos. 12 and 14 North Front St.

EN CENTS!

...ANCE CO.

...er
...es.
...ION.

...ences:
...ker and Cattle Dealer,
...Fishel & Roberts.
...ran & Co.
...d Shoes.
...Hard & Spalding.
...business men of Portland
...ance in the above named

...ANTED. Apply to
A. McKIBBIN,
... First St., Portland.

...RANCE.

...NS IN ...

...and Mersey Ma-
...urance Co.,
...ERPOOL.

...POLICIES WRITTEN at
... PORTLAND, OR.
...HUYLER, Agent.

...(ITED)
..., ENGLAND.

... prepared to accept risks
...able Rates.
...TALING & CO.,
... and Washington Territory.
... First St., Portland, Or.
...RY DOMINGO, Manager.

...E COMPANY
...DON, ENGLAND
...ITAL
...00,000
...BRANCE,
...St., San Francisco.
........Manager
........Ass't Manager
...BRO., General Agents,
...shington Territory,
... Oregon.

THE
... UNION
AND
...INSURANCE CO.

...ong the oldest and strongest ... Its organization ... ninety-five companies doing ... and the 148 reporting to the ... partment, in point of paid up ... while in point of assets it ... subscribed capital, subject ... er $30,000,000, which, under ... Great Britain, governing ... contracted in the failure of the ... the to the last dollar for it ... the best of all the companies ... tice; making in all, in actual ... and every policy issued ... in its contract binds the ... dollar of its authorized and ... $18,000,000 to the payment of

...MCDONALD & HAWES,
... Agents, San Francisco.
... & King, Portland.
... and Washington Territory.

...ANCE AGENCY.
... LONDON,
...N and QUEEN
...panies of London
...iverpool.
...... $200,000 00
... Twenty-Two Million ... and Ninety-Six ... Hundred and ... Three Dollars,
...6,923 00.
... by the Four Companies
... Front St., Portland, Or.
...BETT & MACLEAY,
... General Agents,
..., Manager.

...N INSURANCE
...MPANY.
...ND MARINE.
... $5,000,000
... liability of stockholders
... with State Treas
.... $50,000
... of British Co.
..... $5,000
...BROWN,
...ANAGER.
... St., Portland.

...NION
...E COMPANY
... FRANCISCO.
... MARINE.
... $750,000
...ice for Oregon,
..., Portland, Oregon.
...DWELL, Agent.

...ORATED 1863.
...l Insurance Co.
...LIFORNIA.
... ONLY.
...ince Organization,
...4,623 44.
... Oregon in Six Years
...2,363 29.

OREGON BRANCH OFFICE,
GEO. L. STORY, Manager
Southeast cor. First and Stark streets,
Opposite Ladd & Tilton's Bank,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

The L
THURSDAY

Here the mys
Mute, with
And here the
The secret o
And here, abo
The silent V

Still is the sh
And still the
What plummet
Hush, lest th
He yet shall sp
And wonder

Creation trav
Death smites
Time, like a voi
With lives li
Of Him their
But who shall

GUITEAU A

Since Guiteau's pealing to the cou assassin on the pre following from th accepted as timely:

If counsel for Gu in-law is to be bro well (for Guiteau quite plain that Mr. the arts of crimina Guiteau to talk t purpose if Mr. Sco lic that his brother so. "My idea," he the statements is to judge for themselve Guiteau." But th "idea" after all; i swer to a question (Guiteau) is very yield to him when he thing in his case. It argue with him, for thing and sticks to it that to "make up" o sanity. Guiteau is pr his brother-in-law is two gentlemen are o before the public - m ion. As to the ple whatever Guiteau p through Scoville, s plea. But it is very assumed character Guiteau will perhap a two-edged sword. an impression of insa the opposite impressi this is the case with G cation to the public. correspondent:

> You remember that of the shooting, a few committed, Guiteau han agent at the depot and few minutes. After his possession of by Distr speaking to Guiteau abo perfectly well what the his dictation I wrote the me was correct.

Then follows the r proclamation "To which Guiteau assures rect." Now, if a comp shows that it is corre are even in substance prove, not the insanity sanity. A mind over not act logically; it fli and staggers, so to spe In the play Shakespear the interview between When accused of being

> It is not m add
> That I have utter'd; bring
> And I the matter will re
> Would gambol from.

If Guiteau has rewor clamation of nearly fo given to the prosecutio testimony—a piece of far to put the hangman We venture to say that in the annals of crimi person capable of rew writing a paper of se date. To do such a thi temperately, clearly a *Hamlet* says, "madne all the

The fact is, Guiteau's He is quick-witted, but son he reasons ill, and clusions. His refusal law to try to secure the sell in the trial of his point. Mr. Scoville say

> While talking with h m name of Col. Robert G. Ing prisoner's eyes dropped, a array the whole Christian would say that I had to get No, he won't do. I want M

Here was evidence o tion, but the conclusion The Christian world fee Col. Ingersoll's views o ion, but his honor as a as a citizen are not dou fact there is no lawye might enter the case for Christian world would n undertakes the defense motives of duty; he beli Guiteau has wit enou without the sense of mor undertaken to live wi ho a little selfish egotist, as selfish egotist. Napoleo scale, Guiteau is at th "did all that in him lay t out moral principle," prisoner at last to St. H that in him lay to l moral principle and he foot of the gallows. N monster; Guiteau is a lit might Napoleon's cruel dence of insanity as Gui

A case was lately tried to that of Guiteau:

> Lucien Morrisset, a young erable education and refine fore the court, charged with m er, a railway official. Mo whatever against Dernier, lished a deep-rooted hatred a life he had been abandoned and, perverted by the assidu philosophers, he professed for Lacenaire, whom he see gether for his model. Conv rotten and unjust, and sma ment and failure in literatur to give free vent to his perve gan by robbing his employe tected he resolved to disting derer. He had previously a day last June he procured a walking out in the street, h Dernier. He was then on h house, intending to kill him *perts, after a careful examina clared him perfectly sane, but*

In this case a verdict of and Morrisset was condem cau is "morally self-perve long "to live and thrive w ple" that he came at las could commit murder and That's all. He knew that mit murder, but he was vorted" that he thought a party would be so much g of his act that it would no the just penalty of the law the crime. Nor is there strange in the processes o Guiteau reached this con common to all criminals deliberately commit capita pect, in one way or anoth ality of the law. Here is w is sometimes at fault, but cause of this faulty reason sane, and therefore irrespo

GUITEAU'S C

In the same line of argu by the *Alta* with regard t of escaping the gallows by the New York *Journal of*

If Guiteau were anything claims to be, he would kno far-fetched insanity plea the caprice and humor of been acquitted of murder o sanity, not because they we were believed to be insane, sympathized with them a plausible excuse for a favor who have killed others f sister's or daughter's hono tion of marital rights, hav in the jury box. Jurors a putting themselves in the p such cases. If they think that the seducer or the a same circumstances of alleg are very apt to find the p no jury will ever put hi place. He is more apt to c the place of the people a murdered president—an thinking, but very human this. Nevertheless we be can will get justice from what he wants. He sues f will be denied him. The promised the assassin is the condition of a verdict that will be just. His plea of insanity will be weighed for all it is worth. He will receive the benefit of every doubt which a reasonable and honest juror can entertain. If it can be shown this inordinate passion for notoriety at any price is not necessarily a sign of mental disorder, but is a besetting infirmity of a great many persons whom nobody suspects of insanity, his plea will not avail him much.

A POOR RELATION.

"'Tis heaven nephew'll aunt-ser' yes',"
She blushed, whereon he kissed her.
She fainted when niece saw her lay,
Quick tried he to as-sister.

"Wife faintest thou?" he whispered low,
And dashes son her water.
"'Twas but a faint," she sighed, "but, oh!
You kissed and cadn't daughter."

"Trans-parent trick to cousin me—
But here goes for another—
I must seek father, for," said he,
"I see you love some mother."

Her sweet voice uncle little. "Oh,"
She sighed, "I can't fib; brother
Than do that I confess—you know
I could not love some mother."

"Then let husband together: aunt!"
He cries, son niece a-dropping,
"There nothing father now can ma
The joy of this grand-pop-ping."

WON FROM THE SEA.

Twenty odd years younger than I am to-day backed by pretty strong credentials, I applied to the lighthouse bureau for the place I now hold on the Goat's Head lock, the house of which had just been finished, and the lamp that was to be mounted therein daily expected. As no one on the coast seemed fortunately to care for the appointment, I was, after examination as to competency and sobriety, put in charge. I was a young man, having just turned the corner of my twenty-first year. An assistant was given me. He was an intelligent young fellow about my own age. He had followed the sea, and was as daring as a lion. Our lives were monotonous at first. It is true, we had provided ourselves with a checker-board, chessmen and cards, and our library was respectable. It contained 400 or 500 books, mainly romances and histories. To these we devoted ourselves, and in the course of a year or two had mastered their contents. Henry Parsons—that was my assistant's name—seldom went to the mainland, and I crossed over to it once a month to buy provisions, oil and whatever we needed to make our imprisonment at all agreeable.

For three years Parsons and myself led this eventless, humdrum existence. Like prisoners in a cell; we were becoming used to it. We rarely exchanged words. It was an effort for us to speak. When we did open our lips it was to utter what we had to say in monosyllables, and briefly as possible.

In the winter of the fourth year a terrible storm from the nor'-nor'west bore down upon us, making the water tremble and shoot up even as far as the lantern, while the huge waves, as they broke against our sure foundations, made the tower itself tremble and almost bend like a reed before the blast. In the midst of the fearful war of the elements, Parsons, who stood manfully in the gallery watching the night, his garments wet to the skin with the water that leaped high in the air and fell in showers all over and about him, cried to me:

"There is a ship at the offing, Markson."

"Can you see her?" I cried.

"No sir," he answered. "I do see something black, but it is indistinguishable. They are sending rockets from her."

"Where is she now?"

"My God," he cried, "the ship is drifting towards us. She appears unmanageable, as if she had lost her helm. They are sending up signal rockets of distress, of danger. How can we help them, should the ship come afoul of the rocks?"

He looked out again, and then, without waiting for an answer, cried:

"The lamp is safe now, Mr. Markson. Come, let's go down and see if we cannot help some poor creature to save his life. We can get out the lifeboat and I guess we can manage it somehow."

The brave fellow ran down the steps in advance of me, and on cautiously opening the door that gave access to the rocks on which the tower is placed, peeped out.

A wave struck him and poured into the interior of the building. We watched our opportunity, and, when the water for a moment receded, we sprang out on to the platform. We closed the entrance securely, then leaping into the lifeboat prepared for action.

We heard a grating and then a pounding noise. The black hulk was aground. The waves were leaping over her. Around her the sea boiled and lashed itself furiously. In the momentary lull of the storm we heard the voice of those on board crying for help—help! Even now when I recall the terror of that night my blood curdles and grows cold in my veins.

We launched the lifeboat. The wind and sea were too strong for us. We could but wait and watch. We thought we saw the great ship reel to and fro like a drunken man, and then from her, and above the voice of the tempest, there came a roar, and a tearing, grinding noise; the ill-fated vessel had parted amidships! We could see in the turbulence of the sea the hull go to pieces. It was a paper in the storm. On the planks, torn from her sides and decks, we thought we could see human beings.

"Now!" shouted my assistant in my ear, "now, let's see if we cannot save some of those people!"

We pushed into the boiling, surging, frothing sea. Vigorously we worked at the oars. It was all in vain. A white object floating near attracted my notice. It was within arm's reach. I grasped it and drew it beside the boat. It was a woman. The face was upturned. The eyes were open and glassy. It was a corpse. For help to take this in I motioned, rather than spoke. Parsons bent over and shouted in my ear:

"We cannot help the dead. It is the living we must seek and save!"

A wave struck the corpse and before I could secure it, it was torn from my grasp. I again seized my oar and together we worked slowly toward the wreck, which was now rapidly breaking up.

Parsons saw a body fastened to a plank. He thought there might be life in it. We pulled toward it. He reached out, leaning far out over the side of the boat. As he grasped the body by the shoulder the boat surged and swung around. In an instant my true friend was pulled out into the terrible sea. Before I could comprehend what had happened he was far beyond my reach, beyond all human aid. The good fellow had lost his life to save that of another.

While attempting to control the boat I saw close to its stern another object. It was also on a plank. I could now see it move; I leaned aft, and seizing it, drew it rapidly on board.

Fortunately for me the wind and the waves carried the lifeboat toward the lighthouse. It was under perfect command. Again good luck favored me. The boat was lifted clear upon the rock and within reach of the platform by a great wave.

With the seeming strength of a giant I lifted my waif of the sea in my arms and leaped upon the step near the closed entrance. I had left the key in the door. I seized it and shot back the bolt. The stout door swung wide on its hinges. I entered and closed it as a billow struck it with terrible force.

Climbing the narrow stairway, I reached the small circular room in which we usually sat idly enough at times. There was a lamp burning. I placed my charge upon a lounge. Its light illuminated her face pale as that of a ghost. A glance assured me the girl I had rescued was young and of a strikingly pleasing countenance. At last I had the satisfaction of seeing her eyes—of a deep blue—open upon me.

At first the saved girl could not comprehend the situation. Gradually, however, all came back to her. In a few days her youth and constitution brought her to her pristine health and vigor. I need not say how deep her gratitude was to me for saving her from the jaws of death on that fearful night. All her family went down. She was alone in the world, a stranger in a strange land.

Poor Kate Irvine—that was her name—excited in me a commisseration that soon grew into friendship. What followed? Deep, abiding love.

He had barely uttered these words when a handsome, matronly woman entered the gallery. Her features were finely chiseled. She smiled pleasantly.

"This," he said, "is my prize from the sea—my wife, Mrs. Markson."

TURNING THE TABLES.

"Now, what a pleasant evening we can have all alone here!" said little Mrs. Gray, dropping the curtain in the cosey sitting room, and turning to her husband. "But I would like to go to the opera," she added, her dimmed face lengthening a little. "You have promised, you know, Fred, but I suppose you are tired."

"Yes," yawned her drowsy spouse from his post on the sofa, where, with heels erect, after the fashion of the masculine world in general, intent on physical and mental comfort, he lay smoking.

"But never mind," finished Rosa, consolingly, "we can go another time, and I will read to you." And she drew near the shaded light on the center table and picked up a book. "Hark! there goes the door bell," and she rose to her feet.

"Stay, I will answer it," said Fred, suddenly forgetting his weariness; and springing up he went into the hall.

"Rosa," he said, presently appearing at the door, "it's Davis; I promised to go with him to B— street to see a sick friend of his. You won't be lonely, pet, with so much to entertain you," and with a kiss he was gone, with her "don't stay too long," ringing after him.

Rosa sat listening till the sound of their footsteps died away.

"Now, I shall have to spend the evening all alone. Oh, dear," she said, disconsolately.

At that moment she spied a bit of paper lying on the carpet, and stooping, picked it up. It ran as follows:

"Opera at 8:30. Will call. Davis."

"Ah!" said Rosa, her brows contracting as she spoke. "That's it! That detestable Davis—and Fred, too!" she finished, the tears springing quickly to her eyes. "Why didn't he say so if he didn't want me to go? Oh, if I could only go to-night!" And with a little sigh she sat down by the table and looked into the fire.

In a few minutes the door bell rang again.

"Gintleman to see you, mem," announced Katie, in rich, Irish brogue.

"Show him in," was her reply. "I wonder who it is? Why, George, when did you come?" was her delighted exclamation an instant later.

Further exclamations were lost in the fond kisses showered upon her from the lips of the tall, bearded young man.

"My darling little sister! So you are glad to see the wanderer?"

"Indeed, I'm delighted," warmly responded Rosa. "How handsome you've grown, George."

"Flatterer," smiled her brother. "But where is Fred? I am anxious to make the acquaintance of that happy brother whom I have never seen. How much I wanted to come to your wedding, dear, you cannot know. I was in Brazil when your message reached me. But what's the matter?" he asked, as he paused and quickly glanced at Rosa's grieved face. "There tell me all about it," he said, seeing the tears in her eyes.

Rosa poured the tale into his sympathizing ears, and ended with—

"Oh, George, if we could only go!"

"And we will. How soon can you be ready?" he asked, rising and looking at his watch.

"In fifteen minutes," and Rosa ran blithely away to dress.

There was a slight stir in the house as a couple entered; very late they were, and all eyes were centered upon them—the lady, slender and graceful, with great azure billows of silk falling about her in shimmering folds, pearls braided low in her brown hair, and a snowy opera cloak drawn carelessly about her shoulders—the gentleman stately, nonchalant, wearing the air of polish attained by foreign travel, and devoted to his companion, whom he seated with careful tenderness.

"Grey," said Davis, giving his companion a nudge, "who is that last party that is making such a sensation?"

Grey turned carelessly and looked; the look opened to a stare, and he gazed blankly at the lady who fluttered at her spangled white fan with the faintest suggestion of a smile, as she turned to her companion with a remark, which he bent his handsome head low to hear.

Fred turned scarlet, then pale, and clutched Davis fiercely by the arm.

"Why," he gasped, "it's Rosa! And who has she with her?"

"I don't know," returned Davis, indifferently. "Some friend, probably. Sit down, Grey; don't make a fool of yourself!"

"I will not sit down!" retorted Fred, irascibly. "Friend! My wife here with another man!" And with an imprecation, he strode from the house. "I'll go home," he muttered angrily, "and see what it all means. Serves me right for leaving her! How lovely she was! I didn't know she was half so beautiful. But my proud darling at the opera with another! I cannot understand it!"

A few minutes' rapid walking brought him to his home.

"Kate," he inquired, summoning that worthy, "where is your mistress?"

"Sure, she went out," volubly explained the girl, "with a foine gentleman that came soon after yez lift, and was that glad to see her, I thought he'd never stop kissin her."

"That will do; you can go," sternly commanded Mr. Grey, and he slowly made his way into the little room he had left an hour before, with such different feelings.

The light was burning brightly, the papers scattered about the open book, even the lace-trimmed handkerchief, which in her haste she had dropped on the floor, all spoke eloquently of the dear little wife, and Fred groaned as he picked up, with nervous fingers, a card from the table on which was written, "Gone with a handsomer man," and on the other side, "George Curtis."

Fred laid it down as quickly as though the innocent pasteboard scorched his fingers, not noticing in his haste that the name was the maiden name of his Rosa, and falling upon the sofa buried his face in the pillow and moaned:

"My little love—given to another—lost to me!"

Soon the sound of carriage wheels reached him. There was a soft rustle across the carpet, and two hands touched him, while a sweet, familiar voice:

"Poor Fred! Are you sick? Brother George has come," she completed, breathless, and he sat up, looking very pale and haggard. "He took me to the opera; I was so lonely."

Seeing the outstretched hands and twinkling eyes, Fred extended his own, saying—

"Welcome home, brother George! I must thank you for your care over Rosa in my absence."

"Not at all! Not at all!" responded George, as they heartily shook hands. "I am delighted to see the happy fellow who won my pet sister," and no further allusion was made to the affair.

"Fred," said Rosa, demurely, as they entered their own apartments, "is that friend of Davis's better? And,"—very gravely—"how came you to attend the opera?"

"Rosa!" cried Fred, impulsively, and catching her in his arms, "don't tease me! How could you frighten me so, darling?"

"Did you care so much," whispered Rosa, nestling closer. "But you deceived me, and I felt so badly! If you had only told me! But we will be good now, won't we?" And she put up her mouth for the kiss of peace.

"Of course we will," said Fred, penitently, looking over the tender reproach. "I never will again, if you will forgive me this once, I was punished I think; I thought I had lost my wife. But," he added quickly—"we did call to see the friend first." And he had the grace to blush a little.

"Smart woman, that little wife of mine," he remarked to Davis, as he told him about it next morning. "Turned the tables neatly."

"Humph!" muttered Davis. "Told you so."

The Guiteau Case.

The Colorado *Citizen*, in discussing the plea presented for Guiteau, uses very plain language, of which the following is a sample:

> The fact is, that Guiteau's calculations were made from wrong premises and miscarried. He reasoned that the murder of the president would bring the stalwart wing of the republican party into power; that his act would be condoned by them; that he would acquire notoriety as the savior of the party and be in high favor with the new administration; that in the end he would secure the coveted office and his crime go unpunished. He is simply a reckless murderer, and struck down the chief magistrate of our land and therein delivered a blow to every citizen of the country. And he should be punished to the extent of the law for the crime, and no maudlin, imaginary or inapt legal technicality should be permitted to intervene to save him.

The Press and Mr. Conkling.

[Chicago Tribune.]

One lesson Mr. Conkling may take to heart from the late proceedings in New York. The power of the press is not a myth. He owes his downfall to the incessant hammering of the New York *Times* and *Tribune*, the *Evening Post* and *Evening Mail*, the Albany *Journal*, the Rochester *Democrat*, the Buffalo *Express*, and a great number of rural newspapers sympathizing with them. These journals represented the brains and morality of the republican party. Mr. Conkling despised them as he does all newspapers, because he thought his machine was strong enough to get on without intelligence and virtue. But he was mistaken. We hope his experience will be a lesson to those politicians who depend on machine organs, run by sycophants and toadies, for honest expressions of public opinion. The support of a spoils hunting editor on the scent for an office is absolutely worthless.

Blaine will go out.

[Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Blaine, as might have been expected, sweeps aside the disjointed inventions of the gossips by a categorical denial of any intent or disposition to remain in the present administration. He will leave Mr. Arthur's official company as soon as the machinery of the state under its new guide can be set in motion. It would have been indeed an extraordinary evidence of purblind fatalism to have consented to do anything else. Men of unpronounced convictions and suspended development might risk reputation by temporary identification with tendencies they had hitherto opposed; but such a man as Blaine, never. His trace is too broadly cut and upon him too many hopes are fastened to warrant his sinking into a shining mediocrity.

GARFIELD'S FIRST OFFICE.

Grief of the Brethren when he Stopped Preaching.

Clark Braden, one of Garfield's early friends, writes the following to the New York *Tribune*:

There are facts connected with Garfield's first nomination to office that explains his entrance into political life. Portage county, Ohio was then a close county. In the "off year" the democrats often carried the election by small majorities. A state senator was to be elected in 1859, an "off year." In the republican convention, held in Ravenna, in the August of that year, a prominent republican said to the convention: "Gentlemen, I can name a man whose standing, character, ability and industry will carry the county. It is President Garfield, of the Hiram school." My recollection is that he was nominated by acclamation. The nomination fell on the Disciple churches of the Reserve like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. It raised great excitement. He did not accept the nomination for several days. He was nominated on Tuesday, and on the Friday following the Cuyahoga county annual meeting of the Disciple churches began in Solon and continued till noon the ensuing Monday. The writer lived in Solon and attended the meeting. Almost the sole topic of conversation was the nomination of "Brother Garfield," as he was called. A large majority were earnest in their opposition to his abandoning the ministry for politics, for so they regarded an acceptance of the nomination. Some were very loud and severe in their condemnation. Garfield was preaching for the church in Solon, and attended the meeting. He did not come to Solon till Friday evening, and entered the meeting when the session was about half through. As soon as the audience was dismissed he was surrounded by men and women, all deprecating his acceptance of the nomination, and some

SEVERE IN THEIR DENUNCIATION.

There was much entreaty that he would then and there say that he would not accept it. To all he replied pleasantly that he had not accepted the nomination, and would not till satisfied that duty required him to do so. He remarked to the writer, who was quietly regarding the scene, amused at the earnestness of the throng surrounding him: "Clark, I want to walk down the road to your house with you." As soon as he could get out of the crowd we started. Throwing an arm around me, as those who were intimate with him remember he would when earnest and confidential, he asked if I had been in the meeting during the day. I replied that I had. "Have you noticed what has been said, and can you tell me how brethren and sisters feel about my accepting this nomination?" I replied that I had listened attentively, and that a majority were opposed to it, and some were very severe in their condemnation of such an act—what they termed abandonment of the ministry for politics. The brotherhood regarded him as the most promising preacher in the Reserve, and a ready a leading, if not the leading, preacher. They had been very much gratified with his career and success, and had great expectations of him as a preacher, and would be sorely disappointed if he accepted the nomination.

Stopping and facing me, with his hand still on my shoulder, he asked very earnestly: Clark, what would you advise me do do? What would you do?" I replied: "Brother Garfield, I advise you to follow your own convictions of right and duty. You have achieved great success as a preacher. You have a most promising future before you as a preacher. But, if you believe you can take with you into political life your integrity and Christian manhood, and retain them, there is a far higher and more useful career open before you there.

WE NEED CHRISTIAN STATESMEN,

Is the crying want of the hour. If you can be one there is your place. We can get a thousand to fill your place as a preacher far more easily than we can get one to fill the place waiting for a Christian statesman." Now, after the lapse of twenty-one years, I am confirmed in the views I then expressed. The career he chose was far higher and nobler than any success as a preacher could have been. After a moment's silence he replied earnestly and slowly: "I believe I can enter political life and retain my integrity, manhood and religion. I believe, with you, that there is vastly more need of such men than of preachers. You know I never deliberately decided to follow preaching as a life work any more than teaching. Circumstances have led me into both callings. The desire of brethren to have me preach and teach, or them, a desire to do good in all ways that I could, and to earn, in noble callings, something to pay my way through a course of study, and to discharge debts and the discipline and cultivation of mind in preaching and teaching, and the exalted topics for investigation in teaching and preaching, have led me into both callings. I never intended to devote my life to either, or both; although lately Providence seemed to be hedging my way and crowding me into the ministry. I have always intended to be a lawyer, and perhaps to enter political life. Such has been

MY SECRET AMBITION

Ever since I thought of such things. I have been reading law for some time. This nomination opens the way, I believe, for me to enter into the life-work I have always preferred. I have made up my mind. Mother is at Jason Robbins'. I will go there and talk with her. She has had a hope and desire that I would devote my life to preaching ever since I joined the church. My success as a preacher has been a great satisfaction to her. She regarded it as the fulfillment of her wishes and has of late regarded the matter as tled. If she will give her consent I will accept the nomination." I saw him the next day. He told me his mother said in substance: "James, I have had a hope and a desire, ever since you joined the church, that you would preach. I have been happy in your success as a preacher, and regarded it as an answer to my prayers. Of late I had regarded the matter as settled. But I do not want my wishes to lead you into a life-work that you do not prefer to all others—much less into the ministry, unless your heart is in it. If you can retain your manhood and religion in political life, and believe you can do the most good there, you have my full consent and prayers for your success. A mother's prayers and blessing will be yours." He concluded: "I have written and accepted the nomination." Who, in view of his subsequent career, can, for a moment, doubt that he followed the path of duty in so doing?

The Expulsion of Dr. Thomas.

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 12.]

Fortunately in these days, Dr. Thomas is in no danger of faggot and fire or wearing the uneasy crown of a martyr for his heresy. There is nothing harsh in his expulsion. He can go out and organize a new church, and the more churches the better. He will have a larger church than ever before, and, better still, he can preach what he believes to people who believe what he preaches, and thus will have greater power and influence than ever before. He will interest more people. He will have a bigger salary. He will be unrestricted by dogmatic fetters. He will have no Hatfields to assault him, no Parkhursts to tear about him and exchange tittle-tattle with bohemians. He will have every opportunity to become a great moral power and instead of preaching to the sheep who have not gone astray, can preach to the flocks that are outside of all orthodox folds, and who have more need of preaching than the former. More than this, he has another great consolation. He was acquitted outright on one specification. On the other two there was a serious discussion in his favor on the part of the jury, somewhere in the proportion of nine to six, showing that there is leaven working in the lump. Who knows, therefore, whether if he goes on with his work outside the fold and waits patiently the fold may not in time come up to his ground and accept a more liberal view.

A Pilgrim Relic.

London Dispatch, Oct. 5.]

Mr. Benjamin Scott, chamberlain of London, and author of several important antiquarian works, writes to the *Times* suggesting a practical method of giving enduring proof of English good-will toward America by an act which would exceedingly cheer Americans. There is in the bishop of London's library at Fulham a manuscript in the handwriting of Governor Bradford, one of the leading Pilgrim Fathers, who in 1620 landed at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts, giving a diary of the proceedings of the Pilgrims, containing the compact, or constitution, out of which arose the federation now termed the United States. The document was captured as loot by a British soldier during the American war of independence, from the old Dutch church in Boston, Mass. As very many Americans consider the document as the very "Book of Genesis" of their nation, Mr. Scott has suggested that in token of the deep sympathy of England with America in her national sorrow, and England's desire to forget the conflict of a century ago now attracting attention at Yorktown, England should present the document, in the name of the queen and the nation, to the United States.

The finest part of Lookout Mountain is private property. The owner of these high, broad acres is a widow. Her son runs a livery down in Chattanooga. All persons who would visit the mountain and obtain a view from its towering crest must hire conveyance at the livery of the son in the city.

MISSING LINKS.

The difficulty in New York would appear to be between Tammany and Sammany.

According to the *Post*, Boston drank 841,604 barrels of beer last year. Boston is a very yeasthetic town.

It is a heavy administration. President Arthur weighs 215 pounds, and the vice-president tips the beam at 360.

An exchange says: "There is no royal road to matrimony." Correct; both king and pauper have to walk right up to the captain's office and interview the old man.

According to Bret Harte, the Princess Beatrice looks like a peasant, comfortable, corn-fed Kentucky girl. Bret is paid by the United States for just such important investigations.

John H. Surratt, son of the notorious Mrs. Surratt implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln, is a clerk in Baltimore, and has sense enough not to make himself conspicuous.

It is reported that Boston ladies of the upper æsthetic crust have taken to gambling in stocks. They appreciate the value of "the thingness of the hue" even in Bacon street.

The great Faber, of pencildom, has been made a baronet by the king of Bavaria. This was certainly useless, if there be any truth in the old saying: Quisque suæ fortunæ *faber*.

The cable dispatches state that Ayoob Khan has been forced to flee from Afghanistan again. If Ayoob doesn't quit this line of policy, people will begin to suspect him of being an Irish patriot.

Brakeman—"The train is now about to enter the state of Missouri. Gentlemen who have not provided themselves with carbines will pass forward into the locomotive and crawl into the tender."

The father of a St. Louis bride presented his son-in-law with 10,000 head of cattle. "Papa, dear," exclaimed his daughter, when she heard of it, "that was so kind of you. Charley's awful fond of ox-tail soup."

George Washington's servant has been found again, and this time in Sevier county, Ark. She is a colored woman named Eliza Goodman, and is 12[illegible] years old, as is shown by the official record in one of the government offices in Washington.

The Denver (Col.) *News* says that a Methodist Episcopal preacher in Pueblo, Col., adopted the original expedient, a few Sundays ago, of having the choir sing the morning hymn from the steps in front of the church to attract a congregation.

"Here's my wife and I," said a husband with much complacency to his silver wedding guests, "who have been married twenty-five years, and in all that time haven't had a single unkind word with each other." "By Jove!" exclaimed one of the guests, "what a stupid time you must have had of it."

She (bewitchingly)—"Oh, I am so glad you are going to see me to my carriage, Mr. Browne." He (flattered)—"Indeed; and may I ask why?" She—"O, because the girls are so jealous, and I want to prove that I do not monopolize all the good-looking men." Browne satisfied, but not so happy as he expected to be.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

You can always judge a tailor by the make he wears, and a potter by the ware he makes.

Aldrich, the new senator from Rhode Island, is thirty-nine years old, and entered Providence as Ben Franklin did Philadelphia, only he didn't have any bread.

No man was ever elected president who was born in a city. And yet despite this fact, boys continue to be born in cities. They evidently don't aspire to the presidency. They prefer to become members of base ball clubs or some "hall."

The venerable ex-governor, Hiland Hall is reported as having said at the Garfield memorial meeting at Bennington, Vt.: "I heard the announcements of the deaths of all the deceased presidents at the time they occurred, beginning with that of Washington and ending with that of Garfield, whom we mourn to-day."

While an Idaho girl was sitting under a tree, waiting for her lover, a grizzly bear came along and, approaching from behind, began to hug her. But she thought it was Tom, and so leaned back and enjoyed it heartily, and murmured "tighter," and it broke the bear all up; and he went away and hid in the forest for three days to get over his shame.

A roll of an invisible drum is heard at Airlie castle, in Scotland, as a warning of the death of the head of the house. So runs the tradition, and in [illegible], when the Lord Airlie of that day died, several persons declared that they heard the mysterious drum beat. Of course it is now said that a similar occurrence preceded the news of Lord Airlie's death in Colorado.

A recent estimate as to the amount of gold produced since the discovery of America, gives it at $7,300,000,000. Trade consumes $75,000,000, arts and manufactures consume in England, France and the United States about $33,000,000. India absorbs $15,000,000. The coinage between 1851 and 1875 amounted to $4,000,000,000. America absorbed in 1849-60 nearly 75,000,000 and in 1880-81 over $91,000,000, which is equal to one-third of all the gold coin of England.

The wealth of the Argentine Republic roams about the pampas in the form of 60,000,000 sheep and 20,000,000 horned cattle. These latter are all the descendants of one bull and eight cows imported from Europe in 1553. An attempt is being made to improve the milking quality of the cows by importing short-horn bulls from Europe. And a partial success has attended the experiment. In view of the failure of the attempt of Australia to find a market in England for their beef surplus, a similar attempt of the Argentine republicans will be watched with interest.

SCAR-FACED CHARLEY.

The Lava-Beds Fiend Settles Down as a Successful Farmer.

[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

Dr. D. B. Dyer, of the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, accompanied by Mr. G. D. Williams, was in town to-day. Mr. Dyer is well known as one of the most successful Indian agents in the employ of the government, and his agency is one of the largest and best managed in the territory.

"How are your pets getting along?" asked the reporter.

"Very well," replied Mr. Dyer. "They are taking to civilized ways very rapidly, and are much more tractable than you would think. They all wear citizen's dress now, and are the most industrious farmers you could imagine."

"What tribes are stationed with you?"

"The Quapaws, Peorias, Miamis, Ottowas, Wyandottes, Senecas, Shawnees, and the remnant of the once famed Modocs."

"How many of the Modocs remain?"

"About 100. They are quiet and docile, and are not at all like the fiends of the lava beds. Scar-faced Charley, Captain Jack's old partner, is the chief now, and a better behaved old farmer could scarcely be found. The last agent removed him, but I gave him his place again, and his people are pleased. He has settled down, and there is not a more faithful Indian in the agency."

"How many acres of land have you under cultivation altogether?"

"Nearly 10,000. We have 1850 Indians altogether. The Modocs alone attend to 400 acres."

"What is their condition?"

"Very satisfactory. We have three day and two boarding schools, the latter accommodating 200 pupils. The teachers are white ladies and gentlemen, but I have a few Indians employed in that capacity. The old bucks and squaws are very anxious that their children should go to school, and they all appear to like to learn. We have fifteen policemen, and the community is just as orderly as any country settlement. No serious trouble has occurred during the year, and none need be feared."

"Are the Indians still as mixed as they formerly were on the subject of marriage?"

"That's the chief trouble. They still have an idea that one wife is scarcely enough, and they cling to the old practice of putting away a wife when they grow tired of her. We are gradually working them out of this. If this matter were corrected I should be ready to boast about them."

WILLIAM H. WATKINDS,
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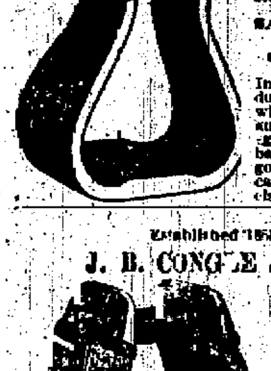

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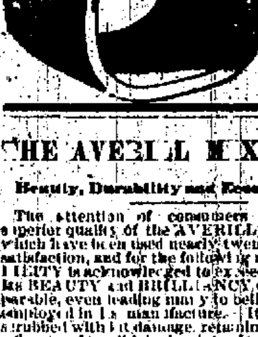

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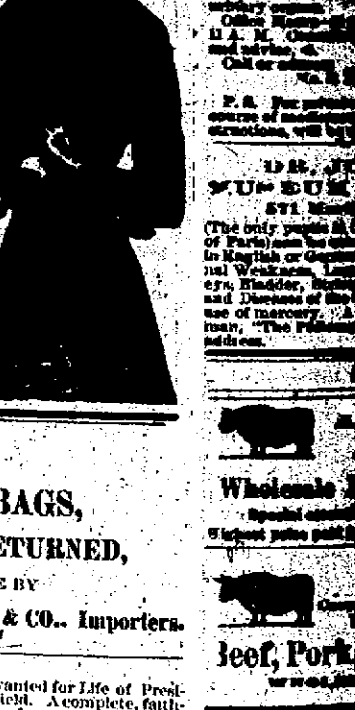

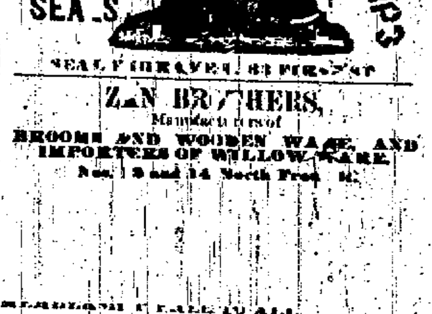

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fered so much at the hands of the Sioux and other warlike bands."

Alleged Monopoly Men.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The *Sun* says in an editorial note: The monopolies are getting deep root in the senate. Of the new men Camden represents the Standard Oil Company, Miller of California the Fur Seal Corporation, Miller of New York the Wood Pulp Company, and Wilson is attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad and will serve that interest faithfully.

calculate on capacity for the dairy. This view of the case has too long been ignored by breeders, especially short-horn men, who will have to add to their claims of merit that of presenting good and valuable cattle for general farm purposes, outside of the simple beef phase of the subject.

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